



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1987

UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements of the Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1987

NOTE. The titles of the documents in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

Document number	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/16877/ Add.4	22 January 1987	a	Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)		
S/18553	2 January 1987	b	Letter dated 2 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18554	2 January 1987	c	Letter dated 2 January 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council		
S/18555	5 January 1987	b	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18556	5 January 1987	b	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18557	5 January 1987	a, b	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18558	5 January 1987	d	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General		
S/18559	5 January 1987	e	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General		
S/18560	6 January 1987	e	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		
S/18561	6 January 1987	f	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18562	6 January 1987		Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General [concerning the situation in Cyprus]		
S/18563	6 January 1987	b	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18564	7 January 1987	f	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18565	7 January 1987	d	Letter dated 7 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
S/18566	8 January 1987	b	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18567	9 January 1987	e	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General		
S/18568	9 January 1987	b	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18569	9 January 1987	e	Note verbale dated 10 December 1986 from the mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General		
S/18570 and Add.1-11	8, 14, 26 and 27 January, 3, 9, 17 and 27 February, 4, 9, 16 and 23 March 1987		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		

* The letters in this column correspond to those in the index on page xiii and indicate the subject-matter of the documents to which they refer.

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S/18571	9 January 1987	g	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [also concerning international security]	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/80-S/18571	
S/18572	9 January 1987	b	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18573	9 January 1987	b	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18574	9 January 1987	b	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18575	12 January 1987	b	Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General		
S/18576	11 January 1987	b	Letter dated 10 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18577	11 January 1987	b	Letter dated 10 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18578	11 January 1987	b	Letter dated 11 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18579	11 January 1987	b	Letter dated 11 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18580	12 January 1987	e	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General		
S/18581 and Add.1 [and Corr.1]	12 and 14 January 1987	e	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 11 July 1986 to 11 January 1987		
S/18582	12 January 1987	a, b	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General		
S/18583	12 January 1987	f	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18584	12 January 1987	e	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General		
S/18585	12 January 1987	d	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
S/18586	12 January 1987	b	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18587	12 January 1987	b	Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18588	13 January 1987	c	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council		
S/18589	13 January 1987	b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
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S/18591	13 January 1987	b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18592	13 January 1987	b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18593	14 January 1987	b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18594	14 January 1987	a, b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18595	14 January 1987	b	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18596	14 January 1987	f	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18597	15 January 1987	e	Draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 594 (1987)	

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S/18600 [and Corr.1]	14 January 1987	b	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18601	14 January 1987	b	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18602	14 January 1987	b	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18603	15 January 1987	c	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council		
S/18604	15 January 1987	f	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18605	15 January 1987	b	Letter dated 15 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18606	15 January 1987	b	Letter dated 15 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18607	16 January 1987	d	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
S/18608	16 January 1987	d	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General		
S/18609	16 January 1987	b	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18610	16 January 1987	b	Statement by the President of the Security Council made on behalf of its members after consultations held on 16 January 1987	For the text of the statement, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council</i> , 1987, p. 5	
S/18611	19 January 1987	f	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18612	19 January 1987	f	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18613	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18614	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18615	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18616	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18617	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18618	19 January 1987	b	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18619	20 January 1987	c	Note verbale dated 16 January 1987 from the mission of Chad to the Secretary-General		
S/18620	20 January 1987	g	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/93-S/18620	
S/18621	20 January 1987	e	Letter dated 20 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		

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S/18623	21 January 1987	b	Letter dated 21 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18624	21 January 1987	b	Letter dated 21 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18625	22 January 1987	b	Letter dated 22 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18626	22 January 1987	b	Letter dated 22 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18627	23 January 1987	f	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18628	23 January 1987	b	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18629	23 January 1987		Note by the President of the Security Council [concerning the question of Korea]		
S/18630	23 January 1987	b	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18631	23 January 1987	b	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18632	26 January 1987	b	Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18633	26 January 1987	d	Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
S/18634	27 January 1987	b	Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
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S/18639	28 January 1987	h	Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General		
S/18640	28 January 1987	b	Letter dated 28 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18641	28 January 1987		Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement he made on 28 January 1987 on behalf of the members of the Council [concerning acts of hostage-taking and abduction]	For the text of the statement, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council</i> , 1987, p. 7	
S/18642	29 January 1987	b	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18643	29 January 1987	b	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18644	29 January 1987		Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General [concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands]		
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S/18654	3 February 1987	e	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General		
S/18655	3 February 1987	f	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18656	3 February 1987	b	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18657	3 February 1987	b	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18658	3 February 1987	b	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18659	3 February 1987		Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General [concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)]		
S/18660	3 February 1987	e	Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		
S/18661	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 41/8, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity"	For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/41/53)</i>	
S/18662	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 41/35 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 41/35 F and paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 41/35 H of General Assembly resolution 41/35, entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18663	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 41/38, entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18664	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 2 of resolution 41/43 A and paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of resolution 41/43 D of General Assembly resolution 41/43, entitled "Question of Palestine"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18665	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 9 of resolution 41/55 B of General Assembly resolution 41/55, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18666	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 21 of resolution 41/63 D of General Assembly resolution 41/63, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories"	<i>Idem</i>	

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S/18668	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 41/91, entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18669	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 41/93, entitled "Israeli nuclear armament"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18670	3 February 1987		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraphs 13 and 14 of resolution 41/162 A of General Assembly resolution 41/162, entitled "The situation in the Middle East"	<i>Idem</i>	
S/18671	4 February 1987	b	Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
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S/18675	6 February 1987	b	Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18676	6 February 1987	b	Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18677	6 February 1987	b	Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18678	9 February 1987	b	Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
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S/18681	11 February 1987		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council		
S/18682	11 February 1987	e	Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General		
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S/18684	11 February 1987	f	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18685	11 February 1987	h	Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General		
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S/18692	13 February 1987	f	Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
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S/18694	17 February 1987	h	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General		
S/18695	17 February 1987	i	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2733rd meeting	
S/18696	18 February 1987	b	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
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S/18698	18 February 1987	b	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18699	18 February 1987	e	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General		
S/18700	18 February 1987	i	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Yemen to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2735th meeting	
S/18701	18 February 1987	g	Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a speech given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 16 February 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/132-S/18701	
S/18702	18 February 1987	b	Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
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S/18706	19 February 1987	i	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2736th meeting	
S/18707	19 February 1987	i	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council	<i>Idem</i>	
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S/18709	19 February 1987	e	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		
S/18710	19 February 1987	i	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council		
S/18711	19 February 1987	b	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18712 [and Corr.1]	20 February 1987	c	Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council		
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S/18715	23 February 1987	h	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General		
S/18716 [and Corr.1]	23 February 1987	d	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
S/18717	23 February 1987	b	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18718	24 February 1987	e	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General		
S/18719	24 February 1987	b	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
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S/18721	25 February 1987	b	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18722	25 February 1987	f	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18723	25 February 1987	b	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18724	25 February 1987		Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General [concerning relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America]		
S/18725	26 February 1987	b	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18726	26 February 1987	h	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General		
S/18727	27 February 1987	b	Letter dated 27 February 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General		
S/18728	27 February 1987	b	Letter dated 27 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18729	2 March 1987	b	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18730	2 March 1987	b	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18731	3 March 1987		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of France on the Security Council		
S/18732	3 March 1987		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of China on the Security Council		
S/18733	3 March 1987	g	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 28 February 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/160-S/18733	
S/18734	4 March 1987	f	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18735	4 March 1987	f	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
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S/18738	5 March 1987	j	Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraphs 16, 22, 36, 52, 53 and 77 of resolution 41/39 A and paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 41/39 B of General Assembly resolution 41/39, entitled "Question of Namibia"	For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53</i> (A/41/53)	
S/18739	5 March 1987	f	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18740	5 March 1987	g	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement made by the President of the United States on 3 March 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/166-S/18740	
S/18741	5 March 1987	g	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic as well as the text of a communication of a verbal message dated 1 March 1987 from the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/167-S/18741	
S/18742	6 March 1987	f	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18743	6 March 1987	f	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18744	6 March 1987	b	Letter dated 6 March 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
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S/18747	10 March 1987	f	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18748	11 March 1987	b	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18749	12 March 1987		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of France on the Security Council		
S/18750	12 March 1987	f	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18751	12 March 1987	e	Letter dated 12 March 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General		
S/18752	13 March 1987	e	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General		
S/18753	26 March 1987		Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/178-S/18753	
S/18754	13 March 1987		Letter dated 6 March 1987 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus		

Document number	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/18755	18 March 1987	h	Letter dated 18 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		
S/18756	19 March 1987	e	Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement he made on 19 March 1987 on behalf of the members of the Council	For the text of the statement, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council</i> , 1987, p. 2	
S/18757	19 March 1987	b	Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		
S/18758	20 March 1987	h	Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General		
S/18759	23 March 1987		Letter dated 23 March 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General [concerning the Aegean Sea dispute]		
S/18760	23 March 1987		Note by the Secretary-General concerning the date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice		
S/18761	27 March 1987		Draft resolution [concerning the date of an election to fill a vacancy on the International Court of Justice]	Adopted without change; see resolution 595 (1987)	
S/18762	26 March 1987		Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General [concerning the situation in Cyprus]		
S/18763	26 March 1987	f	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18764	27 March 1987	f	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18765	27 March 1987	j	Letter dated 25 March 1987 from the representative of Gabon to the President of the Security Council		
S/18766	27 March 1987		Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General [concerning the Aegean Sea dispute]		
S/18767	31 March 1987	j	Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia		
S/18768	31 March 1987		Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987	Circulated under the double symbol A/42/189-S/18768	
S/18769	31 March 1987	j	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council		
S/18770	31 March 1987	f	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General		
S/18771	31 March 1987	e	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		
S/18772	31 March 1987	j	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2740th meeting	

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to matters discussed by the Security Council or brought before it during the period covered by this Supplement

- a Communications concerning the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council [*Persian Gulf shipping*]
- b The situation between Iran and Iraq
- c The complaint by Chad against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- d Communications concerning the telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council
- e The situation in the Middle East
- f Communications concerning the letter dated 3 January 1980 from the representatives of 52 Member States to the President of the Security Council [*Afghanistan*]
- g Communications concerning disarmament
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DOCUMENT S/16877/ADD.4

Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)

[Original: English]

[22 January 1987]

ADDENDUM TO ANNEX I

Incidents reported by Governments and the International Maritime Organization from 1 January to 31 December 1986

<i>Date of incident</i>	<i>Name of vessel</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Nationality of owner</i>	<i>Flag of registration</i>	<i>Location and time of incident</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>Source of report</i>
24 December	<i>Ibn Al Beitar</i>	Container ship	15 122	Owned by United Arab Shipping Company	Kuwait	Sank near Port Bandar Khomeini	Hit by missile; 2 persons injured	IMO
24 December	<i>Khark 5</i>	Tanker	284 632	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 miles south of Kharg Island	Attacked by missile; no reports of casualties	IMO

DOCUMENT S/18553

Letter dated 2 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[2 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 26 December 1986 contained in document S/18549, I have the honour to bring to your attention the Iraqi resort to chemical warfare on 31 December 1986. In this instance, mustard gas was used against Iranian positions in the western fronts, injuring 400 people.

As you are well aware, this was the second time during last week that the war criminals in Baghdad resorted to the banned chemical weapons in violation of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare¹ and in defiance of repeated calls made by numerous national and international bodies demanding the termination of such inhuman practices. It is evident that repeated violations of the provisions of this and other instruments seeking to mitigate the effects of war and to govern the conduct of armed hostilities would further erode the legal authority and practical credibility of international humanitarian law, unless competent international bodies take swift and effective punitive and preventive measures. The regrettable fact that, in the absence of meaningful international action, the

Iraqi régime has for the past six years been able to violate with impunity numerous international instruments—finding the audacity to justify such violations based on its Nazi doctrine of total war—illustrates the necessity of adopting more serious and effective measures to ensure respect for and strict observance of the Geneva Protocol and other rules of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities.

In view of the escalating trend of Iraqi use of chemical weapons and in order to enable the United Nations to take the necessary measures based on the report of an impartial investigating team, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests that you immediately dispatch an expert team to visit those injured in the latest Iraqi chemical attack.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18554

Letter dated 2 January 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

[2 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the allegations made by the representative of the rebel Hissein Habré in his letter dated 12 December 1986 [S/18521] have no foundation whatever and are absurd and completely false.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already stated on many occasions, and does so once again, that it is the rebel Hissein Habré who is really responsible for the escalation of the political and military situation in Chad. He has violated the Lagos Accord on National Reconciliation in Chad [S/14378, annex I] and has

turned his back on the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity to promote national reconciliation between the antagonistic factions in Chad. He is acting with the support of imperialistic forces, in particular France and the United States of America. France is trying to consolidate its former presence on the African continent, and the United States, by virtue of its military aid which is pouring daily into N'Djamena, is trying to transform Chad into a military base in order to step up its colonialist activities in Africa. The delivery of modern American weapons and the co-ordination between the United States Government and France demonstrate that the military intervention and interference in the internal struggle of Chad are entering a new phase, that of the internationalization of the strife in an African country, the objective being to carry out far-reaching policies and schemes directed against another African country, thereby bringing about division and causing chaos in Africa.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considers that the current confrontation in Chad is in fact an internal struggle between the revolutionary Government of National Unity and the rebel Hisssein Habré. The recent escalation is making an already explosive situation even worse. This is a dangerous matter which directly jeopardizes the security of the southern borders of the Jamahiriya. By their flagrant intervention, France and the United States are exploiting the Chadian problem for specific political ends which have little connection with the efforts

initiated by the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in order to bring about national reconciliation. The Jamahiriya believes that the intervention of the French and the United States imperialistic forces in the affairs of Chad will heighten the struggle, thereby impeding the OAU efforts to assure a genuine national reconciliation in Chad.

The Jamahiriya has repeatedly affirmed in the Security Council its respect for the people and territory of Chad, and it has actively participated in all the OAU efforts to bring about reconciliation between the various factions in Chad. The Jamahiriya continues to believe that the OAU provides the only possible framework for the settlement of this problem, which it regards as a purely internal matter in Chad. The Jamahiriya has constantly upheld the efforts made by the President of the Congo, who is currently the Chairman of the OAU Assembly, to bring about national reconciliation. Those efforts were fully endorsed by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in September 1986.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18555

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 2 January 1987 contained in document S/18553, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that, in addition to the 400 reported injured, 20 others were martyred as a result of Iraqi use of chemical weapons on 31 December 1986. Such Iraqi war crimes, which have raised outrage in international public opinion, ought to be condemned over and over again by international bodies entrusted with the upholding of the authority of the norms and principles of international law, particularly the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹

Reiterating the urgent request of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the immediate dispatch of an expert team to visit the victims as well as the sites of this latest war crime of the ruling clique in Baghdad, I further have the honour to bring to your attention the details of the latest Iraqi resort to chemical warfare as follows:

Location and time of attacks

Field hospital in Sumar region, at 1130 and 1430

Troop concentration point in Bakhtaran province, at 1530 and 1741

Chemical agent used: Tiyur gas (mustard-gas derivative)

Method of attack: Aerial bombardments

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18556

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning the deployment of chemical weapons by the régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you were informed by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations in New York, the aggressor régime of Iraq, following its chemical attacks in the southern area on 25 December 1986, once again, on 31 December, caused the martyrdom and injury of many by its use of chemical weapons of the Tiyr kind (mustard-gas derivative) in the Sumar area and the Bakhtaran province.

As we have previously declared and indeed as indicated by the aggressor Iraqi régime's use of chemical weapons twice in the past week, that régime, due to its aggressive nature and despite having been condemned by international organizations, particularly the Security Council in its statement dated 21 March 1986 [S/17932], is by no means prepared to comply with and respect the principles and rules of international law, in particular the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.¹ It is also evident that that régime, by continuing its attacks against non-military and residential areas and by its

use of chemical weapons, intends to escalate the imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and endanger the peace and security of the world and the region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again, while emphasizing its intention to continue its commitment to compliance with all the principles and rules of international law, particularly the Geneva Protocol, invites the attention of the international community to the great dangers stemming from the continuation and the widening of the scope of the use of chemical weapons by the aggressor régime of Iraq. While asking you to dispatch an expert team to investigate the recent deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq, it expects immediate serious and constructive steps to be taken by you to halt in its entirety the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime. It should be recalled that the blatant and repeated violations of the Security Council statement of 21 March 1986 by the régime of Iraq transfers to you and the Security Council the great responsibility for halting these attacks.

Should immediate preventative measures fail to materialize with respect to these acts of aggression, the Islamic Republic of Iran will no longer tolerate such aggressive actions, particularly those involving the use of chemical weapons by the régime of Iraq, and if necessary will assume itself entitled to resort to any possible preventative measures in legitimate self-defence. Obviously, under such circumstances, the responsibility for the consequences of such a measure will lie not only with the aggressor régime of Iraq but also with international organizations, particularly the United Nations, which is incapable of preventing the continuation of acts of aggression and the blatant violations of rules of international law such as the deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18557

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our letter of 3 November 1986 contained in document S/18444, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of remarks made by Lieutenant Hasoon Mohammad Ahmad, a captured Iraqi pilot, on the Iraqi use of Kuwaiti airspace to attack neutral shipping and oil installations in the Persian Gulf.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

First Lieutenant Hasoon Mohammad Ahmad, a captured Iraqi Mirage pilot from the Abu Obeida air force base, whose plane was shot down over the Persian Gulf near Al-Omayya Platform, participated in a press conference. He stated that he had been assigned by Iraq to an air base near Sulaymaniyah, responsible for attacking merchant ships in the Persian Gulf. He pointed out that, as a routine, Iraqi pilots in charge of attacking merchant ships in the Persian Gulf depart from air bases in Basra and, after passing Um al-Qasr port, transit through the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan to attack ships in the Persian Gulf. He further pointed out that the Iraqi pilots take advantage of Kuwaiti airspace in order to attack merchant ships in the Persian Gulf as well as the coastal installations of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Lieutenant Ahmad said that, in attacking Sirri Islands, Iraqi war planes had also used Kuwaiti airspace. He claimed that the Iraqi use of Kuwaiti airspace was co-ordinated in advance, so that no radio transmission would be required while the war planes were in the air. In explaining the objectives of Iraqi policies in the Persian Gulf,

Lieutenant Ahmad stated that the aim of the rulers in Baghdad is to create a widespread feeling of insecurity in the Persian Gulf region and to stop economic relations between the Islamic Republic and the outside world. He recalled that, in attacking merchant ships in the Persian Gulf, he and his Iraqi colleagues did not even know the nationality of the vessels which they attacked.

Commenting on the use of chemical weapons by the war criminals in Baghdad, the captured pilot said that he was aware of Iraqi use of chemical weapons in many instances, including in Faw.

Describing his capture, Lieutenant Hasoon Mohammad Ahmad stated that, on 17 September 1986, he departed from the Al-Qasiba air base to attack a ship whose nationality was not known to him. After passing through Bubiyan Island, his plane was shot down by the Iranian air force fighters near Al-Omayya Platform in the Persian Gulf. He was then rescued by the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He pointed out that, contrary to Iraqi propaganda, he had been treated well and in a brotherly manner since his capture.

DOCUMENT S/18558*

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 25 September 1986 [S/18365], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest acts of armed aggression perpetrated by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as follows.

On 2 January 1987, at 1022 hours, a Royal Thai Air Force L-19 observation plane with two crew members was shot down by a 12.7 mm anti-aircraft gun fired by Vietnamese forces while on a routine flight over Thai territory 1 kilometre from the Thai-Kampuchean border in the vicinity of Ban Sanro-Cha-Ngan (Taphraya district, Prachinburi province). The plane was badly damaged and crashed while trying to land at Wattana Nakhorn Air Base; the pilot was killed and another crew member was seriously injured.

Earlier, during November and December 1986, the Vietnamese forces had committed 129 cases of violations against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, which resulted in losses of lives of innocent Thai people and their properties.

The Vietnamese acts of aggression constitute a breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, contrary to various pronouncements by Viet Nam to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these deliberate hostile acts by the Vietnamese forces against Thailand and reaffirms its legitimate rights to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the lives and properties of the Thai people.

The Royal Thai Government demands that Viet Nam immediately cease further acts of armed aggression and hostility against Thailand, for which the Vietnamese Government would have to bear the full responsibility and consequences.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/68-S/18558.

DOCUMENT S/18559*

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters concerning Israel's criminal acts of aggression against Lebanese towns and villages, I have the honour to inform you that on Sunday, 4 January 1987, Israeli combat helicopters bombed two villages, Kabrikha and Khirbet-Salum, in southern Lebanon and to the north of the sector called the "security zone", which Israel is continuing to occupy and from which it refuses to withdraw, thus

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/69-S/18559.

violating the relevant Security Council resolutions. The bombing caused dozens of civilian casualties, destroyed buildings and wiped out crops.

The Lebanese Government condemns this new act of aggression for which Israel is directly responsible and calls on the international community as represented by the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, to do its duty by calling Israel to order, by preventing it from continuing its aggression and by making it respect the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the resolutions of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, on the understanding that the Lebanese Government reserves the right to request a meeting of the Security Council when it deems it appropriate.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18560*

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1987]

On 31 December 1986, a Lebanese Shiite terrorist group closely allied to "Hezbollah" announced that it had murdered three Lebanese Jews whom it had kidnapped and held since 1985: Mr. Joseph Benisti, aged 33; Mr. Henri Mann, in his fifties; and Mr. Eli Srour, aged 68. Over the past two years, the same group has brutally tortured and murdered five other Lebanese Jews and is currently holding captive three additional Lebanese Jews (see S/17898).

Beyond demonstrating the sheer joy of killing that motivates these terrorists, the brutal murder of Jewish Lebanese citizens uncovers once again the despicable anti-Semitic nature of Arab terrorism. Like the 21 victims of the Istanbul massacre, these most recent victims were abducted and killed simply because they were Jews.

The Government of Israel unequivocally condemns this latest anti-Semitic atrocity. It should be universally repudiated by the entire international community. Immediate action is required to prevent the remaining captives from being murdered and to stop further kidnappings of innocent and defenceless victims. For its part, the Government of Israel reserves the right to seek out the perpetrators of these crimes.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/70-S/18560.

DOCUMENT S/18561*

Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1987]

Further to my letter dated 23 December 1986 [S/18543], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 28 December 1986 and 1 January 1987.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/71-S/18561.

On 28 December, at 2230 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired a number of mortar shells that landed in the area of Arandu in the Chitral district, as a result of which one woman was injured.

On 1 January, at 1215 hours (Pakistan standard time), 14 Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 2 km and dropped 2 bombs in Arandu area in Chitral district, as a result of which one woman and one child were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 31 December 1986 and 4 January 1987, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, on 24 December 1986, an aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated Afghan airspace in the area Spinboldak of Kandhar province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 31 December.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18562*

Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1987]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and that of the membership of the General Assembly and of the Security Council a most provocative statement made by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Özal.

As reported in the Turkish Cypriot press (*Halkin Sesi*, 3 January 1987), Mr. Özal, speaking in Silifke, south Turkey, boasted that Turkey could ignore international reactions against the Turkish invasion and *faits accomplis* in Cyprus. He recalled that years ago an embargo was imposed on Turkey because of these illegal actions, and when he came to power some countries started looking at Turkey in a hostile manner, because at that time, the "TRNC" was proclaimed in the occupied areas of Cyprus. He then boastfully proceeded to state, "When you are powerful, nobody can look at you in a hostile manner . . . We held 'presidential elections', a 'referendum' and 'general elections' in Cyprus, and we have consolidated the 'TRNC' . . . Nobody can say anything".

To this unacceptable Turkish statement, which obviously is an affront to the international community and constitutes a complete negation of what the United Nations stands for, the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, gave the following cogent reply on 3 January 1987:

"In his statement at Silifke, Turkey, the Turkish Prime Minister boasted about his Government's policy on the Cyprus problem and about all the secessionist actions that Turkey instigated in the occupied part of Cyprus, including the illegal proclamation of the pseudo-state of Mr. Denktas. This public admission by Mr. Özal proves the self-

evident fact that what takes place in the occupied part of Cyprus is being decided upon by Turkey, in line with its partitionist and expansionist policies, and is contrary to the true interests of the Turkish Cypriots. That, however, which really constitutes a profound provocation of the international community is the cynical and arrogant contempt displayed by Mr. Özal for the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus . . . for, in addition to being insulting to the members of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, it should also be of grave concern to them."

Our President continued:

"It is not possible for Cyprus to enforce the law alone. The international community could, however, enforce the law, especially the United Nations Security Council, which has the main responsibility to prevent Mr. Özal from pursuing his policy of piracy and state terrorism against Cyprus and its people. To continue to confront in a passive way the expansionist policy of Turkey against Cyprus will lead to the complete breakdown of the prestige and credibility of the United Nations."

The President of Cyprus emphatically concluded, "neither threats, nor violence and the military might of Turkey, about which Mr. Özal himself boasts, will ever force us to succumb or accept the Turkish diktats".

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/978-S/18562.

DOCUMENT S/18563

Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

At 1510 hours on 3 January 1987 the village of Ab-Shirin near Gachsaran came under aerial bombardment by the Iraqi forces of aggression. As a result of this Iraqi war crime, eight civilians, including two infants and a 13-year-old girl, were martyred, seven others injured and a school and two residential units were damaged.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18564*

Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 January 1987]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Declaration on National Reconciliation, approved by the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held on 3 January 1987.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the text of the Declaration as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on National Reconciliation, approved by the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held on 3 January 1987

In the name of Almighty God, the merciful and beneficent: "In fact, believers are brothers, bring peace among brothers" (the holy Koran). Today, in the historic moments, we appeal to the conscience and patriotic sentiments of you the valorous sons of the homeland, to you Pashtoon, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkmen, Baluch, Noristani, Pashaei brothers and sisters and to the entire tribes, nationalities and ethnic groups of Afghanistan, to all those who sincerely wish the well-being of our people and the prosperity of our beloved country. The history of our country is imbued with the heroic struggles of the valorous sons of this homeland for a free, prosperous and peaceful life. However, the Muslim, pious and freedom-loving people of our country have seldom enjoyed the fulfilment of such wishes. Our people are thirsty for peace. In the course of the past eight years our country has been flooded with tears and blood. The innocent women, elderly and children are killed and the mosques, schools, houses, gardens and the fields of the people are set on fire. All these acts are contradictory to the tenets of holy Koran and the orders of Mohammadi Sharia. God, the merciful and beneficent, orders Muslims for peace in the holy Koran: "If two groups are killing each other, reconcile them".

Respecting and observing the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam and for:

- ensuring security of the people and country-wide peace for all the tribes, nationalities and ethnic groups of Afghanistan;
- cessation of the fratricidal war and the plots and conspiracies of the counter-revolution against the revolutionary people of Afghanistan;
- full cessation of bloodshed in the country;
- happiness of the people and the progress and prosperity of the country;

the session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan approves this Declaration on "the Extraordinary Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation".

The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares in a clear voice:

1. From this very moment the concerned authoritative organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are duty-bound:

- beginning from 15th of January 1987 to halt military operations and cease opening fire and the use of any kind of weapons;
- to return military units to their permanent stationing points and posts and re-establish peace-time norms and regulations;
- to halt artillery and air-force attacks, provided that the enemy does not pose any threat to the peace-loving residents.
- The armed forces should confine their activities to safeguarding State borders, military and State establishments, ensuring the security of convoys and other solely defensive and economic tasks.
- Provided that the other side give a positive response, the cease-fire will last for a period of six months. The duration of the cease-fire can be extended if observed by both sides.

We expect the following in response to our peaceful measures:

- cessation of fire, by any kind of weapons, on cities, villages, economic establishments, military units and air transport. Cessation of transportation and deployment of weapons and ammunition in the territory of Afghanistan;
- cessation of mining the roads;
- cessation of terrorist and subversive activities;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/74-S/18564.

—cessation of the illegal entry of foreign journalists into the territory of Afghanistan. Our proposals stem from our good will. We are ready for mutual understanding, negotiations, compromises and even concessions, but no one should regard our patience and perseverance as a sign of weakness.

2. Under the condition of truce, the main organs of reconciliation are composed of the Extraordinary Commissions for National Reconciliation which will be set up at the levels of villages, sub-districts, districts, provinces and throughout the country. Achieving reconciliation and accord constitutes the tasks and objectives of these Commissions. The supreme organ of reconciliation is the Extraordinary Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation. The State will confer all necessary authority to the Extraordinary Commission. When necessary, the Commissions will invite peace *jirgahs* (assemblies) at different levels for the solution of great problems of principle. Through a special decree of the Revolutionary Council, the formation of the Extraordinary Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation comprised of the Heads of Councils of the National Fatherland Front, the elders, influential personalities, imams, and in some cases heads of the opponent armed groups has been approved. The following special authority will be conferred to the Commissions:

- Upon the request of the Commissions, medical groups, medications, agricultural and irrigation experts, chemical fertilizer and improved seeds along with primary goods, including the gratis aid of the Soviet Union, will be dispatched to the localities free of charge, in order to assist the peasants and landowners.
- The Commissions will be authorized to solve in their areas the land issues and organize land and water reforms.
- The Commissions can put forward proposals for amnesty to some categories of prisoners provided that guarantee is given on the non-recurrence of their anti-popular deeds.
- The Commissions are authorized to choose popular judges.
- The Commissions are authorized to dispatch volunteers to serve in the armed forces, instead of compulsory recruitment.
- The Commissions are authorized to declare the conscription (with salary) of the volunteers in the military service for a period of two years to defend and shield the frontiers with Pakistan and Iran and in each of the 52 districts and sub-districts bordering Pakistan and Iran, and to declare their demobilization.
- The Commissions are authorized to stop till the end of the Afghan year 1965 the collection of land taxes and their fines as well as the fines levied on the credits of the agricultural promotion bank.
- The Commissions are authorized to solve issues emanating among different individuals over debt, tribal, local and group disputes, and to demand the help of the State and other concerned organs.
- Upon the proposal of Commissions the State is bound to pay a monthly salary to the imams and village chiefs.
- The State is duty-bound to listen through authoritative organs to the complaints raised by the Commissions over the violation of accords by State officials and to take into account necessary punishment for the violators.

3. In case national reconciliation is achieved in the villages, sub-districts and districts, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will grant the following concrete State privileges to the residents of these zones:

- the right to establish local organs of State power and administration in a democratic manner and to appoint the heads of sub-districts and districts on the basis of the will of the residents;

—the declaration of special days to visit the residents of the villages and cities and to invite the heads of opponent armed groups for negotiation while guaranteeing their security and safe return;

—the conclusion of agreements with those opponent armed groups who are ready for reconciliation to ensure the security of projects and specific establishments by them and the formation of regional units by them including having the right of transportation and selling of primary goods in the localities situated outside State control.

—The residents of the villages, sub-districts and districts who ceased active struggle against the popular power can freely move throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to visit their relatives, perform religious ceremonies or to find facts about the tasks and objectives of the April Revolution. Those who wish can refer to the Central Committee of the PDPA, Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to the entire Party, State and social organs, and they will be welcomed everywhere.

—For all those who refer, centres for the distribution of primary goods, health centres and centres for medical consultation will be established in the centres of all provinces.

4. As a sign of its honest endeavours towards peace and country-wide accord, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares through a special decree the release of those prisoners who honestly ceased their hostile deeds against revolutionary people.

5. The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan officially reiterates that all residents of Afghanistan who due to the order of their destiny joined the ranks of the enemy but upon the realization of their patriotic obligation laid down their weapons will be pardoned by the homeland and people. The people forgive them. They will enjoy understanding, sympathy and the support of all State power organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are ready to forgive the deceived persons and to warmly embrace them. We render assistance to those with empty hands and warmth to those who are caught in the cold. We are ready to hold brotherly talks with all those in our common home, i.e., free Afghanistan. The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan clearly declares:

—Wise power void of political arrogance, readiness for restraint towards each other demonstrate the good will and readiness for forming the Government of national unity. We support reconciliation and fully believe in the will of God, the Almighty. Those days are not so far away when we will watch the enlightened tears of the returned refugees back home, the restored cities and factories and greeneries of our beautiful country.

—The sacred religion of Islam is the religion of Afghanistan and this will be approved in article 2 of the new constitution of the country.

—The popular power will endeavour to attract the vast political forces in order to form the Government of national unity to the level of giving it a coalition character.

—The popular power will assist in creating favourable conditions for the return of the limited Soviet military contingents to their country, provided the cessation of intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and their non-recurrence are guaranteed.

—Let peace cast its light over the ancient homeland, Afghanistan.

—Let the echoes of bullets be silenced for ever. Victory comes from Allah.

**Letter dated 7 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[7 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea in 1986".

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the document distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

The situation in Kampuchea in 1986

Excerpts from the message of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the 1987 New Year's Day

I. The military situation

Since 1985, we have already come to the conclusion that in military terms the Vietnamese enemy have been driven into a total impasse in the battlefield of Kampuchea.

The development of the situation during the year 1986 has indicated more clearly that not only have they been unable to extricate themselves from that impasse situation, but they have sunk further. They have lost the initiative. We have taken the initiative in launching uninterrupted attacks against them throughout the country. By so doing, we have compelled them to scatter their forces and to station them in small units in different villages and communes trying to check our activities there. Consequently, we have been able to destroy one after another those small units so that the Vietnamese have run short of forces for large-scale operations and for the control of territories.

During the whole year 1986, we have succeeded in dismantling more and more Vietnamese administrative centres in the villages and communes.

First, we have struck at the Vietnamese administrative centres of the villages and communes throughout the country. We have been able to do so because of the presence of our forces everywhere. Through such repeated attacks, we have seriously sapped the foundation of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea in the military, political and economic fields. The Vietnamese can no longer rely on the villages as the sources of their forces for the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

Second, we have struck at the Vietnamese administrative centres of the villages and communes located around the capital city of Phnom Penh and other main provincial towns such as Battambang, Siemreap and Kompong Thom. By so doing, we have been able to exert constant pressure against Phnom Penh and those provincial towns and to enter into close contact with, and secure the co-operation of, the civilian population and the Khmer soldiers, self-defence guards and civil servants of those villages and communes. Thanks to that co-operation, we have been able to increase our activities inside Phnom Penh and those towns and to strike right at important strategic targets such as their command posts or headquarters and their ammunition, fuel and other war material depots.

Third, we have struck at the Vietnamese administrative centres of the villages and communes located in main strategic areas of economic importance and where there are major transportation lines, such as the regions around the Tonle Sap lake, along the sections of Highway 5 and of the railroad from Maung to Pursat and from Pursat to Kompong Chhnang, the triangular areas formed by Highway 6-Highway 7 and Road 21 (provinces of Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham), along the sections of

Highway 6 (east and west of Siemreap), along both banks of the Mekong River from the district of Sambor (province of Kratié) to Kompong Cham city (province of Kompong Cham) and from Kompong Cham city to Kang Meas, Peam Chikang, Rokakong, etc.

Our attacks against the Vietnamese enemy at the villages throughout the country, around and inside the cities and the provincial chief towns as well as in the strategic regions have pinned down their forces there.

Moreover, our repeated attacks to dismantle the Vietnamese administrative centres of the villages and communes throughout the country have reduced step by step the various sources of Vietnam's forces.

1. The strength and morale of the Vietnamese troops who have been spread out in order to contain our attacks at the villages and communes have been increasingly worn down.

2. The Vietnamese can no longer enlist at will the sons of our people in the villages into the puppet army. Those who have been forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy have in growing number joined forces with the NADK (*National Army for the Defence of Kampuchea*) and other resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to fight back against the Vietnamese aggressors at the villages and communes, around and inside the capital city and provincial chief towns, and in other places throughout the country.

3. The Vietnamese enemy can no longer round up at will the Kampuchean people. Our people have more opportunities to evade from the Vietnamese criminal grip. They can now rely on the NADK, who have been operating nearby their villages. They have more actively joined hands with the NADK in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate their villages and communes and to free themselves and their relatives.

During the past 3 months of the current ninth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy have not been able to launch any significant operation. Here we have a situation quite different from that of the start of the previous dry seasons. This is the first time that they are unable to launch any significant operation at the start of the dry season, because they have not enough forces and their troops have been caught in and unable to extricate themselves from our guerrilla networks throughout the country. They can no longer mobilize their forces to launch large-scale operations unless they send new whole units of reinforcements from Vietnam. If they only send new recruits as they did in the past, still they will not have enough forces for large-scale operations. Moreover, even if they send new large units from Vietnam, they may prolong the war, but as proved by experiences in the past they will never be able to extricate themselves from their bogged-down situation. On the contrary, they will only be further worn down.

To sum up, by attacking the Vietnamese enemy in such a way we have been able to wear down the Vietnamese forces and increasingly to develop the national resistance forces by creating more favourable conditions for direct and active participation of the population and Khmer soldiers in the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

At present, we can affirm that the war in Kampuchea has been waged by the whole nation of Kampuchea with direct and active participation of the Kampuchean people, the Khmer forcibly enlisted soldiers, self-defence guards and members of village and commune committees. This is not merely a war between the CGDK's three resistance forces and the Vietnamese army of aggression. This is not a war where small guerrilla units from time to time make raids against the Vietnamese army of aggression and have to withdraw back to far-away bases. In this war, when our NADK go to attack the Vietnamese enemy in any region, they take roots there. Their roots, in this instance, are the Kampuchean people and Khmer soldiers. That is why, since 1983, the year we began to send our NADK forces systematically and openly to the interior of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have not been

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able to chase them out. As the Vietnamese have no support from the population and have lost control of the Khmer soldiers, they are like blind or disabled persons. For our part, with the support of the population and in close cooperation with the Khmer soldiers, we have been able to hit the right targets and hit them everywhere, at the villages, around and inside the capital city and main provincial towns and their supply lines.

Hence, the Vietnamese enemy are facing mounting difficulties in the use of major strategic supply lines such as the railroads, Highways 5 and 6 and the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers, as well as less important supply lines for their troops stationed in remote areas and in the western border regions.

In addition, as they can no longer plunder at will the rice from our people, the Vietnamese enemy are facing also serious shortage of food supplies.

Besides, the fact that their forces have been cut down and pinned around Phnom Penh and main provincial towns and in main strategic regions has made it impossible for them to have enough forces to control the territories. Thus, many areas in the countryside have become progressively liberated zones, such as in Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, northern Stung Treng, western Kratie, eastern Kompong Cham (within the curve of Highway 7), western Kompong Cham (the upper part), northern Kompong Thom, the region between Highways 3 and 4, etc. These regions can be compared to oil spots on a paper sheet which are gradually expanding and consolidating. As for the Vietnamese enemy, they have become increasingly isolated. The areas under their temporary control look like scattered islands. Though the Vietnamese can still make raids, with their mobilized forces, on those regions aimed at plundering the rice and properties of the population, they cannot stay there for long. They can go there only for a very short while and have to rush back in order to contain our attacks around Phnom Penh and main provincial towns and in important strategic regions.

So, the difficulties the Vietnamese are facing in Kampuchea are not limited to one or two operations or to one or two fronts. They are due to the overall situation where, to put it in other words, the Vietnamese enemy have been sinking progressively in all fields.

II. *Vietnamese quagmire in Kampuchea creates increasing and inextricable difficulties in Vietnam*

The Vietnamese enemy's desperate difficulties are not, however, restricted to Kampuchea but are reflected in Vietnam itself. And in Vietnam they are not limited to the military, political, social and economic fields or to the deterioration of the Vietnamese people's living conditions, but have reached the Vietnamese leadership itself, whose quarrels have come out into the open.

Vietnam's desperate difficulties in the battlefield of Kampuchea and in Vietnam itself have also caused increasing difficulties to the Soviet Union in its support to Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech referred to many topics including the one which has clearly hinted that the situation in Kampuchea is one of the problems causing serious difficulties to the Soviet Union.

The difficulty within the Vietnamese leadership had been there for quite some time because of Vietnam's bogged-down situation in the battlefield of Kampuchea. It only came out to the open after the death of Le Duan and could be seen more clearly during the Vietnamese Communist Party's Sixth Congress. This Congress was deadlocked in the sense that the Vietnamese leaders tried to extricate themselves from their desperate situation in all fields, but there was no indication that they were able to do so. The atmosphere in the Congress was gloomy from the start to the end.

The Vietnamese themselves have conspicuously avoided talking openly about their difficulties in Kampuchea. However, when referring to the Vietnamese Communist Party's Sixth Congress, world public opinion has unanimously pointed out that as long as the Kampuchean problem remains unresolved the Vietnamese will never be able to extricate themselves from their difficulties in Vietnam itself.

How are they going to solve their economic difficulties when the war of aggression in Kampuchea has been consuming a huge amount of Vietnam's manpower, capital and other resources? How many young Vietnamese have died during the past eight years of their war of aggression in Kampuchea? And now in their attempt to delay the rapid deterioration of their situation in Kampuchea,

the Vietnamese leaders are going continuously to send new reinforcements from Vietnam in order to keep their expeditionary corps to the same level as before. It amounts to more than 200,000 men, comprising all the Vietnamese troops and agents serving in every field from Phnom Penh down to the village level. How many more resources is Vietnam going to spend in order to supply them with ammunition, foods, medicines, clothes or gear? How many means of transport and how many hundred thousands of tons of fuel is Vietnam going to consume in order to carry those items each year? The Soviet assistance of the past eight years has not been used to solve Vietnam's ailing economy. Instead, Vietnam has wasted it all in its war of aggression in Kampuchea. At present, though the Soviet Union increases its assistance to Vietnam, this assistance will not be used to restore Vietnam's economy either. It will be wasted again in Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea. During the past, while the morale of the Vietnamese troops was high, the Soviet assistance was not able to rescue their bogged-down situation in Kampuchea. Now that hopelessness, the crisis of confidence, corruption, bribes and stealing of State properties are prevailing within the Vietnamese army and all State organs in Vietnam as well as in Kampuchea, the Soviet assistance is going to be wasted like "pouring water into a broken bucket". No matter how strong the Soviet warning to Vietnam not to waste its assistance is, the "broken bucket" remains the same, unfixed.

The new Vietnamese leaders claim to put an end to corruption, bribes and stealing of State properties. Will they be able to do so, when hopelessness and the crisis of confidence are prevailing throughout the country? Certainly not. In such a situation, any Vietnamese cadres at all levels in the army as well as in all the State organs, both in Vietnam and in Kampuchea, do not care much except to amass for themselves as much as they can any available fortune. In the past the repeated calls by Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho and Truong Chinh went unheeded. Now, any call or other measures by the new Vietnamese leaders won't have a better prospect.

To sum up, the crux of the matter to which the new Vietnamese leaders have to address themselves is the Kampuchean problem. They have to decide, first and foremost, whether to pursue the policy of aggression and expansion according to the "Indochina Federation" strategy and the policy of hostility towards all countries in the region, or to abandon those policies and restore good relations with all the countries in the region.

So far, there has been no indication that Vietnam accepts to withdraw from Kampuchea or that the Soviet Union ceases to provide assistance for Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea. At present, the Vietnamese are facing a desperate situation, but they are still obstinate. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union still resort to deceitful manoeuvres, using a conciliatory tone in their attempt to mislead the world community and to have it condone the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. Therefore, in order to enable the Kampuchean people to enjoy again peace and security and to put an end to the source of tension in the South-East Asian and Pacific regions, renewed and combined pressure against the Vietnamese aggressors from the Kampuchean people and from all the countries in the world that wish to secure peace and stability in the region are more than ever needed.

The combined forces of the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield and the diplomatic pressure of the world community have been very effective. With these two combined forces keeping constant pressure upon Vietnam, the latter will certainly be compelled to accept a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK would like to express their deep gratitude to all our friends the world over who have provided assistance and support for the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK and have called for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea. Our thanks go especially to countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations who have spared no effort, in their diplomatic activities, to mobilize the support of the world community in order to press for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Without the assistance and support of our so many friends, near and far, we certainly would not have been able to win such

significant victories. We will never forget this precious assistance and support.

III. *It is in Vietnam's and the Soviet Union's interest to solve the problem of Kampuchea*

The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK appeal to the people and new leaders of Vietnam to put an end without delay to the war of aggression in Kampuchea. Any further delay will only bring about ruin and devastation to Vietnam. And as the already desperate situation in Kampuchea is worsening, the dissension within the Vietnamese leadership can never be solved.

The only way out for the new Vietnamese leaders as well as for Vietnam itself is to accept the magnanimous CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem [S/17927, annex II]. By accepting it, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will have nothing to lose. It will only stand to gain.

First, it will gain peaceful co-operation in all fields between our two countries, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Secondly, it will be acclaimed by all the countries in South-East Asia and in the world. Thirdly, it will be able to mobilize manpower, capital and other resources to rebuild Vietnam's economy, to improve the living conditions of the Vietnamese people and restore their confidence in the Vietnamese leadership. Fourthly, it will receive economic and financial assistance and investments from countries, near or far, in the world.

Likewise, we appeal to the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to stop providing aid to Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea and to use its own influence to impress on Vietnam the need to withdraw from Kampuchea. By so doing, the Soviet Union will have nothing to lose. It will only stand to gain. It will be acclaimed by all the countries in South-East Asia, the Pacific and in the world, because they can see then that it really wishes to have peace and good relations with the countries in the region on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and reciprocal benefits. Does the Soviet Union really believe that with the "loss of Kampuchea" the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be jeopardized? In reality, if Vietnam withdraws from Kampuchea, who will dare to attack Vietnam? Will Kampuchea, so small a country, have the means to attack it? When the Vietnamese withdraw from Kampuchea, all the countries in this region will acclaim Vietnam and become its friends.

As far as the bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang are concerned, the Soviet Union has nothing to worry about. We do not see anybody who has the intention to contest these bases with the Soviet Union.

In the present geo-political situation of South-East Asia and the Pacific, the restoration of Kampuchea's status as an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country having no foreign military base on her territory will establish a balance of power and stability in the region. This will be in the interests of all. On the contrary, if Vietnam persists with its ambition to swallow up Kampuchea and prolongs its war of aggression, everybody will

stand to lose, Vietnam and the Soviet Union included. The Soviet Union will have to continue to shoulder a heavy burden in its assistance to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

We would also like to appeal especially to the Eastern European countries to stop providing aid to Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea. They have been clearly aware all along that the people of Kampuchea and the CGDK have no intention whatsoever to consider them as their enemy. The Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea has been of no benefit to them. It is inconceivable that they have to share the burden of the war which, to an important extent, impairs their respective economic conditions and seriously damages their prestige.

IV. *National unity is the very survival factor of Kampuchea, at present and in the future*

During the past year 1986, we have been very pleased to see that co-operation among the three forces of the CGDK has been greatly improved and that everybody has devoted himself to the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors who are swallowing up our homeland. Everybody has taken care not to depart from that course. It is essential that we pursue that course, namely to devote all our efforts to fight the Vietnamese aggressors and to further develop and strengthen our co-operation.

As patriots we have to unite not only at present but also in the future after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, on the basis of our eight-point national Charter.

After the Vietnamese withdrawal, Kampuchea will only seek to be a friend of Vietnam. However, past and modern history has indicated that Vietnam has been watching for every opportunity to swallow up Kampuchea. If the great national union could not be achieved or if there is anything that could put in jeopardy the great national union, Vietnam would certainly come back and swallow up Kampuchea. Therefore, the very survival of our nation calls upon us all to unite so that we can effectively defend our nation.

That is why we all are pleased to see that the three patriotic forces of the CGDK having His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea have reached a unanimity of view on major and basic political issues for the present and the future as spelled out in the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal which we all consider as our national Charter. This has been an important historical victory for the great national union and national reconciliation among all the Kampuchians within an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea having no foreign military base on her territory and within a liberal democratic régime.

Our great national union has been forged by flesh and blood of our people during the past eight years of hard and stout struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. We all are determined to preserve and further strengthen this great national union at present and in the future, after the liberation of our motherland, and for generations to come.

DOCUMENT S/18566

Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[8 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the criminal Iranian régime in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that this régime continued its bombardment of residential quarters in the Iraqi frontier towns indicated below on the dates given, using long-range artillery.

On 30 December 1986, the Abu al-Khasib district was subjected to enemy shelling, which resulted in the death of one civilian citizen and set fire to one house.

On 31 December the Abu al-Khasib district was again subjected to enemy shelling, which resulted in damage to five houses and one other building.

On 1 January 1987, the Abu al-Khasib district was subjected to Iranian shelling, which resulted in the wounding of two civilian citizens and damage to two houses.

On 1 January the Qurna district was subjected to Iranian shelling, which resulted in damage to one intermediate school and one house.

On the same date the Shatt al-Arab district was subjected to Iranian shelling, which resulted in damage to three houses and one civilian vehicle.

On 3 January the Abu al-Khasib district was subjected to Iranian shelling, which resulted in damage to nine commercial stores and one building.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18567*

Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Russian]
[9 January 1987]*

I have the honour to forward the text of a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 7 January 1987.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of this text as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) A. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 7 January 1987

The United Nations General Assembly has passed resolution 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, which not only reiterates the urgent need for an international peace conference on the Middle East but also for the first time endorses the call to set up a preparatory committee within the Security Council, with the participation of all permanent members, to do everything necessary to convene such a conference. This step clears the way for a practical breakthrough in the Middle East conflict through collective efforts, as the Soviet Union and other peace-minded countries have consistently pressed for.

There is especial satisfaction in the Soviet Union, which voted for the resolution together with 122 other United Nations Member

States, that the international community, by an overwhelming majority of votes, approved a proposal by the USSR to set up a preparatory committee for the conference. The extensive support won by that proposal in the United Nations, as at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Harare, goes to show that the campaign for a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement and an international peace conference on the Middle East is entering a qualitatively new phase.

The position of the USSR—that it is essential to start without delay on the preparatory work for an international conference on the Middle East and, with this aim, to form a preparatory committee within the Security Council—was recently reaffirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is certainly not trying to impose any pre-conceived, rigid timetable for the conference preparations. This is a collective matter for discussion in bilateral contacts and multilateral talks, including the preparatory committee once it is formed.

The prime need now is to start moving to untangle, at long last, the knot of tensions in the Middle East, which is a danger to all.

The Middle East nations must be given the peace they have so long awaited and a guaranteed right to national sovereignty, safe existence and development. This requires a practical display of readiness to adopt a new mode of political thinking and the building of policies that take account of mutual interests and the principle of equality and equal security. Only thus will it be possible to put a Middle East settlement on track.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/78-S/18567.

DOCUMENT S/18568

Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[9 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many recent letters concerning the persistence of the criminal Iranian régime in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18566, I have the honour to inform you that

residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra were shelled last night by Iranian long-range artillery, resulting in the death of two women, the wounding of 10 civilians, the destruction of two houses and damage to one further house, two other buildings and eight civilian vehicles.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18569*

Note verbale dated 10 December 1986 from the mission of Zimbabwe
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 January 1987]

The Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward herewith a communiqué issued by the plenary meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held on 8 December 1986, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the plenary meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held on 8 December 1986

1. An urgent meeting of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York on Monday, 8 December 1986, to consider the current tragic developments in the Israeli occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the serious situation in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.
2. The meeting heard a statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in this regard, with specific reference to the recent Zionist atrocities at Ramallah and at Bir Zeit University, which have also since been perpetrated all over the occupied territories.
3. The meeting condemned Zionist Israel for its cold-blooded murder of innocent and defenceless students at Bir Zeit University and for its acts of brutality against the civilian population in and around Ramallah and Bir Zeit and other occupied territories. It further condemned Zionist Israel for its repeated aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The meeting noted that these acts of State terrorism constituted one aspect of the "iron fist" policy that the occupying Power, Israel, is already implementing in occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.
4. The meeting held Israel responsible for the acts of aggression committed by the settlers against the inhabitants of Jerusalem, such as the burning of houses and attacking defenceless people. In this context the meeting reaffirmed the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in September 1986, and the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem.
5. The meeting reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's call upon the United Nations urgently to take effective steps, including the imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the

Charter of the United Nations, against Israel with the view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), occupied by Israel since 1967.

6. The meeting expressed grave concern and profound anguish at the escalation of fighting, which resulted in heavy casualties and destruction in and around the Palestinian refugee camps of Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh, as well as camps in southern Lebanon, and which has brought untold sufferings to the civilian population. The continued fighting and destruction have added to the sufferings of the Palestinians as well as of the Lebanese people.
7. The meeting reiterated the call for an immediate cease-fire and appealed to all concerned and to influential parties to exercise the utmost restraint and to make all efforts to bring to an end the present violence. The meeting urged all concerned to facilitate the provision of prompt medical care and attention to the sick and wounded.
8. The meeting reiterated its grave concern at the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. The meeting further reiterated the need to provide guarantees to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 518 (1982) and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.
9. The meeting stressed that the conflict and the violence in the region will continue as long as the Palestinian people are prevented from exercising their inalienable rights in their independent homeland. The meeting called for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the problem of the Middle East, the core of which is the Palestinian problem. The meeting urged the early establishment of the preparatory committee for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations in conformity with relevant resolutions of the United Nations and stressed the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this regard. It called on all parties concerned to co-operate in the search for a peaceful solution.
10. The meeting reiterated its solidarity with and its firm support for the Palestinian people led by their sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in their struggle against Zionist occupation, and appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the international community to give additional support for this legitimate struggle.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/79-S/18569.

DOCUMENT S/18572

Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that the Iraqi régime, in continuation of its war crimes, bombarded purely civilian areas in the city of Sussangerd at 1200 hours today. More than 100 were martyred as a result of the Iraqi aerial bombardment of civilians attending the Friday congregational prayers, and several hundred were wounded.

Iraqi atrocities in contravention of all principles of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities need to be seriously addressed and measures to halt these criminal practices immediately adopted. It is also incumbent upon the international community to call upon those whose constant supply of arms has enabled this régime to continue its war crimes and inhumane practices to terminate their policy of supplying equipment for Iraqi aggression and its acts of lawlessness. The history of the imposed war has clearly illustrated that military equipment supplied to the Iraqi régime has been used solely for illegitimate purposes. A revolutionary neighbouring country has been attacked in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1975 Algiers Agreement.² The security of the region has been threatened by Iraqi attacks against oil installations of several littoral States of the Persian Gulf as well as attacks against neutral merchant vessels. Great numbers of innocent civilians have been

ruthlessly massacred through indiscriminate and deliberate bombardment of schools, hospitals, mosques and residential quarters and the shooting of civilian airliners. Last but not least, the said supply of arms has rendered possible the despicable violation of one of the most basic rules of international law relating to armed conflicts on the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons. In light of these atrocities so relentlessly being committed against innocent human beings, the suppliers of arms to the criminal Iraqi régime can resort to no political argument to justify a policy which has only led to the prolongation of the imposed war and immeasurable human suffering. The political and military support so generously afforded to the Iraqi régime has made it possible for the latter to violate all rules of international law with impunity. Under such circumstances, the Islamic Republic of Iran will be forced to resort to effective retaliatory measures to halt the crimes of the régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18573

Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic
Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 9 January 1987, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that this afternoon, in continuation of the Iraqi policy of criminal attacks against civilians, several Iraqi warplanes bombed the villages of Jateh and Bin Ja'afar (in the vicinity of Dezful), as a result of which one person was martyred and three others wounded.

In view of the recent attacks and lack of effective measures on the part of the international community, the Islamic Republic of Iran has no alternative but to retaliate in kind in order to halt the criminal actions of the Iraqi régime.

It would be appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18574

Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[9 January 1987]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring yet another Iraqi resort to banned chemical weapons to your attention. Despite your recent condemnation of the Iraqi use of chemical weapons, the Iraqi régime resorted to chemical warfare in the Karbala-5 operation theatres five times in the course of the past 18 hours. It should also be noted that at 1210 hours on Wednesday, 7 January 1987, Iraq had resorted to chemical weapons in the Sumar region. Further details of these violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare¹ will be subsequently provided.

It is imperative that such repeated resort to chemical warfare be condemned in definite and direct terms by the international community and that measures be adopted by the pertinent organs of the United Nations to put an end to these violations. International action to combat the use of chemical weapons should not be hampered by the oft-repeated erroneous argument advanced by the aggressor régime of Iraq and its supporters. Such an argument only serves to undermine the authority and credibility of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, a protocol which is obviously only applicable in times of war and should be observed without any other consideration.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18575*

Letter dated 9 January 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Russian]
[12 January 1987]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Soviet Government of 9 January 1987.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this text as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) A. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government

The tragically violent war between Iraq and Iran has continued for over six years, with its toll of numerous human victims and damage and the destruction of material and cultural valuables. The social and economic development of both countries has been sharply curtailed; the creative potential and constructive forces of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples are being spent on goals of mutual destruction.

Inhuman methods are being employed in the war, such as recourse to chemical weapons and strikes against civilian targets

and inhabited centres not used for military purposes. A threat is being posed to the safety of international waterways in the Persian Gulf, where merchant vessels and tankers, including those belonging to States not involved in the conflict, are being attacked.

Despite all the efforts made over recent years by international organizations and by individual countries, it has not yet been possible to halt the bloodshed and to initiate political talks between the two sides on a settlement of the conflict. In addition, the conflict is becoming more widespread and is expanding, with adverse consequences for the cause of peace and stability throughout the region and the possibility that other countries and forces may be drawn into it.

This conflict, which has nothing in common with the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran, who have embarked on a struggle to combat imperialism and strengthen national independence, is beneficial only to those who want the two sides to exhaust and weaken each other and, in these conditions, the positions of neo-colonialism to be restored in the Middle East. The conflict has become a factor causing dissension and discord in the ranks of the Arab States and complicating the situation in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It is no secret that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict is being used by the imperialist forces to build up their military presence in the Persian Gulf area and to create conditions for interference in the internal affairs of States located there. Under the false pretext of defending their "vital interests", Powers many thousands of kilometres from this region are sending warships

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/979-S/18575.

there, forming special military commands, conducting manoeuvres of "rapid deployment forces", bringing pressure to bear on the countries situated there and threatening their security.

While publicly stating that it is trying to halt the Iran-Iraq conflict, the United States is actually fanning the flames of the war and provoking the continuation of the bloodshed between two neighbouring countries. In this connection, attempts are being made in Washington to justify the political machinations and behind-the-scenes arms deals by references to the so-called "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf countries. In fact, such fabrications conceal the neo-globalist designs of the United States, which would like to dictate its will to the peoples of this region.

The Soviet Union invariably advocates the earliest termination of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and the solution of the issues in dispute between Iraq and Iran at the political negotiating table and not on the battlefield. It has held this position from the very beginning, regardless of the development of the situation in the conflict, including military developments. The entire course of the war has shown that military means only postpone a settlement and do not bring it closer. Despite the complexity and acuteness of the problems and contradictions that have accumulated between Iraq and Iran, objectively there are no insurmountable obstacles to ending the war and establishing peace. What is needed is for both sides to display political will and common sense and a desire for mutually acceptable understandings that take into account the legitimate interests of both Iraq and Iran. One should look to the future and not to the past.

The basis for a settlement should be the generally recognized norms of international law, particularly the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in

each other's internal affairs, as well as reaffirmation of the frontiers that existed between Iraq and Iran prior to the commencement of the conflict. The two sides must—and this is an imperative of the time—proceed from the assumption that each people has the right to independence and freedom, the right to choose its own way of life and to shape its destiny.

The earliest settlement of the conflict would be in the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran and of all the countries in that region. It would be an important step on the road to a general improvement of the international situation.

It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union considers it timely once again to draw attention now to the need to eliminate a dangerous source of armed confrontation in the Middle East and prevent it from spreading. For its part, the Soviet Union has made and will continue to make active efforts along these lines. This attitude of ours is part and parcel of the Soviet Union's policy of principle aimed at eliminating tension and defusing conflict situations through negotiations that take into account the legitimate interests of all parties and are conducted without any foreign interference, and at creating the bases for security in Asia as a major component of a comprehensive system of international security.

The Soviet Government is prepared to give every assistance to any honest and constructive efforts, including those within the framework of the United Nations, to channel the Iran-Iraq conflict into peaceful solutions.

Imbued by a feeling of respect and friendship for the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, the Soviet Union sincerely hopes that they will overcome the existing tragic stage as soon as possible and establish mutual relations of peace and good-neighbourliness.

DOCUMENT S/18576

Letter dated 10 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[11 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 10 January 1987 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, informing you that the criminal Iranian régime has launched a fresh large-scale armed offensive with the aim of occupying the city of Basra. Iranian heavy artillery is also continuing its intensive shelling of the city of Basra with the aim of killing and intimidating its people.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 10 JANUARY 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has launched another large-scale offensive against Iraq. The aggressive forces of that régime attacked Iraqi defensive positions along a broad front in the Third Army Corps sector in southern Iraq at 1230 hours (local time) on the morning of 9 January 1987, crossing the international frontier to do so. Our troops fought back against the Iranian invading forces and are continuing to counter the invading

aggressors in order to liberate Iraqi territory from their aggression.

You will be aware that Iran's new offensive comes two weeks after the rout of its large-scale armed offensive on 24 and 26 December 1986, by means of which the Iranian régime intended to pursue its objectives of expansionism and aggression. Those objectives, of which we informed you in our letter dated 25 December, consisted in the occupation of the Basra area and the establishment of a puppet government there.

In this connection, permit me to express the consternation of the Iraqi Government with regard to the contents of your statement issued on 6 January 1987. Whereas the Iraqi people, in defending themselves against the wicked Iranian plan to destroy Iraqi sovereignty and to threaten political stability and security in the whole Arabian Gulf region by means of one large-scale armed offensive after another, had hoped for some serious consideration on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Security Council, your statement, which was issued some two weeks after those serious events, dealt only with peripheral issues to which the aggressor has clung tenaciously in order to divert attention from its acts of aggression. Your statement, when referring to the essence of the conflict, merely urged both parties without distinction—despite a mild added emphasis with respect to Iran—to co-operate with the Security Council and with your endeavours to end this ruinous war.

The Iraqi Government has already on numerous occasions informed you and the Security Council that this is a dangerous course, since it encourages the Iranian régime to continue the war as long as it is not confronted with any serious or real pressure from the Secretariat and the Security Council which addresses the essence of the conflict and forces it to accept an end to the war in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 582 (1986).

We would on this occasion like to remind you of the many letters I have sent to you and of those sent to you by our Permanent Representative in recent months concerning the repeated Iranian attacks on our cities and our citizens. We warned that we would not stand idly by as these savage crimes were committed by an evil aggressive régime bent on endless aggression, murder and destruction.

While the forces of the Iranian régime were invading our territory, Iranian heavy artillery was carrying out intensive shelling of the city of Basra, which is the target of this offensive, with the aim of

killing and intimidating its people. Since it was no longer possible to remain passive in the face of such bombardments, our armed forces have replied in kind by striking at selected targets in the cities of Qom, Isfahan, Dezful, Ramhormoz, Nahavand and Boroujerd.

The Iraqi Government demands that the repeated Iranian aggression be condemned and that attention be focused above all on the essential problem, namely the ending of the conflict, in accordance with Security Council resolution 582 (1986). Such is the real wish of the international community, and it is only in that way that the appropriate conditions can be created for the achievement of that objective—the establishment of peace and the restoration of security and stability to the region, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18577

Letter dated 10 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Today, the aggressor and criminal régime of Iraq, in continuation of its persistence in violating the rules of international humanitarian law and following its massacre of innocent civilians in cities of Isfahan and Sussangerd and villages of Jateh and Bin Ja'afar on 9 January 1987—which were brought to your attention by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations—attacked purely civilian quarters in the cities of Boroujerd, Dezful, Ramhormoz, and Nahavand. Today's missile and aerial attacks have claimed the lives of more than 90 civilians, wounded more than 280 others and destroyed several residential units. In addition to these atrocities against innocent civilians, the Iraqi régime, as you were informed, resorted to banned chemical weapons several times within the past three days.

As you are well aware, the Iraqi policy of resorting to chemical warfare and attacking non-military and

residential centers illustrates the determination of the war-monger régime of Iraq to continue and intensify its aggressive tactics in the imposed war. The decadent régime of Iraq, unable to face the heroism of Muslim combatants in the battlefield, has once again resorted to such despicable atrocities and has intensified its violation of the most fundamental principles of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities, thereby adding to the already voluminous record of its war crimes.

It is necessary to note that Iraqi attacks against purely civilian quarters have continued with an increasing trend, and in the absence of meaningful and tangible punitive and preventive measures on the part of the international community, the falling régime of Iraq will find the audacity to continue committing new and more atrocious crimes.

While the Islamic Republic of Iran once again reiterates its continued commitment to the observance of all pertinent rules of international law in the imposed war, it awaits effective measures by you to bring inhuman Iraqi practices to an immediate end. In the absence of immediate and meaningful international action to halt Iraqi acts of aggression, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have no alternative but to resort, reluctantly, to retaliation in exercise of its legitimate right of self-defense against these unprecedented crimes against humanity. Clearly, the aggressor and lawless régime of Iraq will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences of such retaliatory measures.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18578

**Letter dated 11 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[11 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime continues to perpetrate its crimes against the rights of the civilian population of Iraq while at the same time continuing its large-scale offensive against Iraq in an attempt to occupy the latter's territory, destroy its sovereignty and threaten the security and stability of the entire region. We wish, in particular, to draw your attention to the fact that, at 0555 hours (local time) on 11 January 1987, Iranian armed forces fired missiles on the city of Baghdad. This attack resulted in civilian deaths and casualties and damaged dwellings and a number of commercial premises.

As the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq said in his letter to you of 10 January 1987 [S/18576], although Iraq has so far demonstrated exemplary patience in the face of the persistence with which Iran's leaders have for many months pursued their crimes against the rights of Iraqi civilians, it will no longer remain passive in the face of such acts.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18579

**Letter dated 11 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[11 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the numerous letters we have sent you concerning the continued attacks by the criminal Iranian régime on purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that during the evening of 10 January 1987, the residential areas of the city of Basra and of Zubayr district came under attack by long-range Iranian heavy artillery. Fourteen civilians were killed, including 4 children and 3 women, and 56 were wounded, including 13 children and 8 women. As a result of these attacks 5 dwellings were destroyed and 38 others were damaged; 2 buildings and 2 commercial properties were also damaged, 1 civilian vehicle was burned and 5 others were damaged.

That same day an Iranian fighter plane attacked the residential district of Basra, killing 2 civilians and wounding 8 others and damaging 20 dwellings. In addition, civilian targets in the city of Basra today came under Iranian gun-fire, resulting in 22 civilian deaths, including 14 women, and 70 wounded, including 14 women and 2 children.

That same day a cowardly Iranian plane launched an attack on primary schools in the Al Miqdadiyah district, wounding 48 persons, including 34 schoolchildren and 4 women.

I would be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18580

**Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: French]
[12 January 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which is due to expire on 19 January 1987, for a further period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and of other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council.

I wish to stress that the Lebanese Government is convinced that, despite the current situation in southern Lebanon, resulting from the continuing presence of Israeli occupation forces, UNIFIL, which symbolizes the will of the international community, continues to be an indispensable factor for stability and the best available option for peace and security in the region. The Lebanese Government firmly believes that further sustained efforts are essential in

order to enable UNIFIL to discharge fully the mandate which the Security Council has entrusted to it since 1978.

The Lebanese Government would like, on this occasion, to express its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his staff and to pay tribute to UNIFIL and the troop-contributing countries for the efforts and sacrifices which they are making in order to serve the cause of peace in Lebanon and the region.

I should be grateful if you would bring the text of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Council.

*(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative
of Lebanon to the United Nations*

DOCUMENTS S/18581 AND ADD.1*

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
for the period 11 July 1986–11 January 1987**

DOCUMENT S/18581

[Original: English]
[12 January 1987]

1. In its resolution 586 (1986) of 18 July 1986, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 19 January 1987. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 [S/12611], approved by resolution 426 (1978); called upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

2. During the current mandate period, I have submitted two reports to the Security Council, following serious incidents that took place in August and September 1986 [S/18348 and S/18396 respectively]. These incidents were the subject of the Council's resolution 587 (1986) of 23 September 1986 and of statements by its President on 5 September [S/18320] and 31 October 1986 [S/18439].

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

3. As of January 1987, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

	<i>Military personnel</i>		
<i>Fiji</i>	HQ UNIFIL	6	
	Infantry battalion	612	
	Military police company	7	625
<i>Finland</i>	HQ UNIFIL	15	
	Infantry battalion	508	
	Military police company	9	532
<i>France</i>	HQ UNIFIL	32	
	Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company, bomb disposal detachment)	488	
	Military police company	10	530
<i>Ghana</i>	HQ UNIFIL	27	
	Infantry battalion	777	
	Engineer company	60	
	Military police company	6	870
<i>Ireland</i>	HQ UNIFIL	12	
	Infantry battalion	648	
	HQ Camp Command	71	
	Military police company	13	744
<i>Italy</i>	HQ UNIFIL	4	
	Helicopter unit	44	48
<i>Nepal</i>	HQ UNIFIL	11	
	Infantry battalion	784	
	Military police company	5	800
<i>Norway</i>	HQ UNIFIL	34	
	Infantry battalion	676	
	Maintenance company	160	
	Military police company	17	887
<i>Sweden</i>	HQ UNIFIL	8	
	Logistic battalion	616	
	Military police company	8	632
	TOTAL UNIFIL	5,668	

* Document S/18581/Corr. 1 of 13 January 1987 was issued to correct an error in the accompanying map at the end of the present Supplement.

In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 77 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). These unarmed observers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon and are under the operational control of the Commander of UNIFIL, Major-General Gustav Hägglund.

4. During the period, important changes took place in the composition and deployment of UNIFIL.

5. Following the Government of France's decision in April 1986 to withdraw part of the logistic unit that it had provided to the Force since its inception [see S/18164, para. 9], the Government of Sweden agreed to make available additional troops to replace the departing French personnel. The hand-over took place on 8 December 1986. Logistic support for UNIFIL is now provided by a logistic branch comprising the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineer company and the Italian helicopter unit, as well as certain civilian staff sections, notably those responsible for communications and the maintenance of civilian vehicles. The Swedish logistic battalion is responsible for transport, supply and engineering, as well as for the UNIFIL hospital in Naqoura. The elements of the French battalion are responsible for the maintenance of certain vehicles and equipment and for bomb disposal.

6. In September 1986, about half the French infantry battalion was redeployed to Naqoura. As a temporary measure, most of the area it vacated in the north-western corner of the UNIFIL area was taken over by a reinforced Nepalese company, with some other positions being transferred to the Finnish and Ghanaian battalions.

7. A more substantive redeployment of the Force took place in December 1986 and January 1987. This was based on recommendations I had received from the Force Commander in response to instructions that he should examine any possibilities there might be for further varying the size and deployment of the Force's contingents [see S/18396, para. 20]. The area previously held by the French infantry battalion was divided between the Finnish and Ghanaian battalions, with the greater part of the area being taken over by the latter. The eastern part of the sector hitherto held by the Ghanaian battalion was transferred to the Irish battalion and part of the latter's sector was in turn transferred to the Nepalese battalion. A minor adjustment was also made to the boundary between the Fijian and Nepalese battalions. In accordance with decisions previously taken [ibid., para. 7], various positions that were particularly vulnerable and/or of limited operational value were closed and four new positions were opened. The number of permanent positions held by the Force was thus reduced from 214 to 173. This reduction made it possible to reinforce positions that had previously been only lightly manned. The current deployment of UNIFIL is shown on the annexed map.

8. The bulk of the French infantry battalion was repatriated on 15 December 1986. One company remained and was combined with the remaining elements of the French logistic battalion to form a composite battalion whose duties include protection of the UNIFIL headquarters, in addition to the

logistic functions described in paragraph 5 above. The Government of France has assured me that, when it becomes possible for the Force to deploy towards the international frontier, France will be open to any suggestions I may make for French troops to bear their share of the extra tasks that will then fall to UNIFIL. The Governments of Finland, Ghana and Nepal have agreed to increase their contingents so that they can discharge the extra functions assigned to them as a result of the redeployment. An additional 154 Ghanaian and 20 Finnish personnel arrived in December 1986 and a further 50 Nepalese soldiers will arrive in March 1987.

9. The composite mechanized company, referred to in my report of 13 October 1986 [ibid., para. 9], has now been set up as the force mobile reserve. It comprises elements of the Fijian, Finnish, Ghanaian, Irish and Nepalese battalions. While the company's base east of Qana is under construction, its components are remaining with their parent units, but they will be assembled to begin operations as a unit with effect from mid-January 1987.

10. The military observers of UNTSO continued to man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line and a post at Chateau de Beaufort. They also maintained a mobile team at Tyre and operated seven mobile teams within the UNIFIL area.

11. The Lebanese army unit serving with UNIFIL maintained a strength of some 128, all ranks. The main part of the unit was stationed in Tyre and the other part was deployed in the UNIFIL area and attached to various battalions. The Force Commander continued to explore with the Lebanese authorities possible ways of deploying a unit of the Lebanese army to the north-western part of the UNIFIL area as a first step towards the return of the Government's effective authority in the area [ibid., para. 20]. In a message to the Lebanese Minister of Defence on 31 October, I stated that the preliminary discussions had shown that this was a very complex matter that required careful study. All efforts had to be made to ensure that the unit of the Lebanese Army dispatched to southern Lebanon would be in a position to carry out effectively its important tasks.

12. In my reports of 18 September and 13 October 1986, I described the steps taken and recommended to improve the security of UNIFIL personnel [S/18348, paras. 16-18, and S/18396, paras. 5-15, respectively]. Those efforts have continued with all possible dispatch. The funds made available under the crash programme to improve the protection of positions have been fully committed. Reinforced shelters and construction material procured under the programme have begun to arrive and are being issued to the units. In addition, steps are being taken to improve the security of the headquarters compound at Naqoura by building a by-pass road in order to divert traffic away from the immediate vicinity of the compound.

13. The Force Commander has again emphasized to me the importance of armour for the protection of his troops and for the operations of the force mobile reserve referred to in paragraph 9 above. It will be recalled that the provision to the Force of 29 additional armoured vehicles was the largest item on the list of additional security measures which the Security Council approved through the statement of its President on 31 October 1986 [S/18439]. It has

not yet been possible to reach agreement on the supply of these vehicles by troop-contributing Governments, but I am urgently examining ways of meeting what has become a pressing requirement.

14. During the current mandate period, 15 members of the Force lost their lives. Four French soldiers and an Irish officer were killed by roadside bombs; three Fijian soldiers were killed by a car bomb; and two Irish soldiers were killed by gunfire. A Finnish, a French, an Irish, a Nepalese and a Norwegian soldier died as a result of accidents or from other causes. In addition, 43 soldiers were wounded by hostile action. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 139 members of the Force have died, 57 of them as a result of firing and mine or bomb explosions, 60 in accidents and 22 from other causes. More than 200 have been wounded as a result of hostile action or mine explosions.

SITUATION IN THE UNIFIL AREA

15. Israel has continued to maintain in southern Lebanon its "security zone", which is manned by the so-called "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) and elements of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). The boundaries of the "security zone" have not been defined but are in effect determined by the positions maintained by the IDF and the SLA in southern Lebanon and the patrols they conduct between them. The "security zone" embraces all of the area adjacent to the international border, parts of the Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors, the area of deployment of the Norwegian battalion and extensive areas to the north of the UNIFIL area. Within the UNIFIL area, the IDF and the SLA maintained a total of 21 positions, of which 18 were manned permanently. During the reporting period, the IDF vacated a position at Al Qantarrah and established a new position northeast of Yatar. The latter is currently manned by the SLA. IDF personnel have been observed in SLA positions on numerous occasions and the two forces often operate together.

16. Armed resistance groups continued to launch frequent attacks against IDF and SLA personnel and positions, using small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, rockets and mortars, as well as roadside bombs. UNIFIL recorded 11 such attacks in the second half of July, 20 in August, 21 in September, 6 in October, 10 in November, 12 in December 1986 and 4 in the first 11 days of January 1987. Attacks were also reported in those parts of the "security zone" which are outside the UNIFIL area of deployment. The pattern in the UNIFIL area during the reporting period has been for the attacks to become fewer in number but larger in scale. They increasingly involve armed elements who come from elsewhere in Lebanon and rendezvous with supporters in the "security zone" before making their assault. In a particularly grave incident early on 2 January 1987, a group of armed elements, estimated to number 40 or more, briefly captured an IDF/SLA position near Bra'shit, killing six of the defenders.

17. The SLA (and sometimes the IDF) fired frequently from their positions or when on patrol in the "security zone". The SLA, in particular, often fired indiscriminately into inhabited areas. During the reporting period, 15 villages in the UNIFIL area were affected by this practice and some, notably Qabriqha, Haddathah, Ayta az Zutt, Yatar and Siddiqin, were repeatedly targets. UNIFIL has confirmed reports of four Lebanese civilians being killed and some 30 injured by such firing. UNIFIL repeat-

edly protested to the Israeli authorities about these incidents.

18. UNIFIL itself was also subjected to hostile acts by the SLA and the IDF. On more than 200 occasions, the SLA fired at or close to UNIFIL positions and vehicles. In a few cases, the firing by the SLA was in response to attacks by armed elements on its positions. But in most cases the firing against UNIFIL was both unprovoked and, apparently, deliberate. During the period under review, seven members of UNIFIL were wounded by such firing and, on 6 December 1986, an Irish soldier was killed by one of three heavy machine gun rounds fired at a UNIFIL position from an IDF/SLA position near Bra'shit. UNIFIL protested to the Israeli military authorities about each of these incidents and efforts were made at the political level to persuade Israel to get them stopped. The Israeli authorities were also asked to make available the results of their own investigation into the killing of the Irish soldier on 6 December. The Israeli authorities said that they regretted the death and injuries caused to UNIFIL personnel and had urged the commander of the SLA to stop any firing at United Nations positions or vehicles; but the SLA commander had denied that shots were deliberately fired at UNIFIL and accused UNIFIL of having permitted armed elements to attack IDF/SLA positions. At the time of reporting, no information had yet been received from the Israeli authorities about the results of their investigation of the 6 December incident. Firing by the SLA at United Nations positions and vehicles continues.

19. Cases of IDF fire against UNIFIL positions and vehicles were far fewer. But on the evening of 10 January 1987 an Irish corporal at a United Nations position in the village of Bra'shit was killed by a round fired from a Merkava tank of the IDF during heavy and unprovoked bombardment of the village. The Force Commander immediately and vigorously protested to the Israeli authorities. Information at present available suggests that this was a particularly irresponsible act. The results of the urgent investigation promised by the Israeli authorities are awaited.

20. UNIFIL also suffered casualties as a result of attacks by armed elements. The very serious incidents that took place in August and September 1986, causing the deaths of 5 UNIFIL personnel and the wounding of 31 others, have already been described in my reports of 18 September and 13 October 1986. As noted in the latter report, the attacks by armed elements against UNIFIL ceased in late September 1986. However, in a serious incident on 20 November, a car bomb exploded at a UNIFIL checkpoint on the coastal road. Three Fijian soldiers and three civilians were killed, including the driver of the car, and two Fijians and three civilians were injured. Information received by the UNIFIL command suggests that the car bomb was not originally intended for use against UNIFIL but was exploded through remote control by persons some distance away when the car was held up at the checkpoint.

21. UNIFIL was only indirectly affected by the fighting that began on 30 September between Amal and Palestinian armed elements in and around the Rashidiyah refugee camp south of Tyre and that thereafter spread to the Sidon area and Beirut. These hostilities took place outside the UNIFIL area but they have frequently interrupted traffic on the coastal road, which is an important supply route for UNIFIL. For more than two months large parts of

southern Lebanon have been without electricity as a result of the hostilities. In several places, for example Tyre, the supply of running water has also been interrupted. On 29 November 1986, a Finnish soldier was injured by shrapnel from a grenade, which exploded close to the UNIFIL office in Beirut during hostilities in the vicinity of Shatila refugee camp.

22. UNIFIL continued to co-operate with the Lebanese authorities, United Nations agencies and programmes, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations in extending assistance to the local population. Because of the fighting between Amal and Palestinians, there was considerable demand for emergency relief assistance, for which the UNIFIL humanitarian office came to function as a kind of clearing house. It received funds and stored goods from humanitarian agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), and made them available for distribution as the need arose. In addition, many Lebanese were treated at UNIFIL medical centres and some 2,600 at the UNIFIL hospital in Naqoura, including more than 300 in-patients.

23. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, UNIFIL also provided facilities for the baccalaureate examinations, that is, the final secondary school examinations. They were held from 4 to 13 August 1986, and a follow-up examination was held from 15 to 19 November, at the Norwegian battalion headquarters in Ebel es Saqi. Some 1,400 students participated, with an average of about 200 attending each day.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

24. By section IV of its resolution 41/179 A of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$12,125,000 gross (\$11,922,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 586 (1986). In the event that the Council decides to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the extension period will be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 41/179 A, assuming a maximum Force strength of 6,000 and continuance of its responsibilities.

25. In paragraphs 38 and 39 of my report of 9 April 1986 [S/17965], I described the consequences, during the previous eight years, of some Member States failing to pay their assessed share of UNIFIL costs. The financial situation of the Force has continued to deteriorate, and at the beginning of January 1987 the accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account had reached an estimated \$270 million. As a result of the continuing non-payment of assessments, reimbursement to the troop-contributing Governments has continued at the reduced rate of \$600 per person per month. I again appeal to all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full. The United States Government has informed me that the Administration has sought from Congress a supplemental appropriation of \$21.6 million to make up part of the shortfall in the United States contribution during United States fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

26. If the Security Council decides to renew the mandate of UNIFIL, as recommended below, it

would be useful to take the opportunity to correct a small anomaly that has complicated the administration of the Force. Following its establishment on 19 March 1978, its mandate has been extended for successive interim periods, each of which was continued until the 19th day of a month. As the accounts of the Organization are updated on a calendar-month basis, it has been necessary at the end of each mandate period to undertake a complicated process of adjusting the UNIFIL accounting records in order to establish the cost of the Force during the mandate period just ended. In the interest of administrative efficiency and in order to reduce the workload involved in adjusting the accounts at the end of each mandate, it is desirable that in future the mandate should be extended until the end of a calendar month. It is for this reason that I recommend in paragraph 34 below that the mandate be extended for a period of 6 months and 12 days, so that it will end on the last day of July 1987.

OBSERVATIONS

27. The period under review has been a very difficult one for UNIFIL. The heavy casualties it suffered in August and September (5 killed and 31 wounded) were the subject of two special reports by me to the Security Council and of Council resolution 587 (1986) and 23 September 1986, as well as of two statements by the President. Despite considerable effort, the Force's situation did not improve during the second half of the mandate period. The Force has had five more of its members killed by hostile action. The fears expressed in my earlier reports have been confirmed. The hopes that existed in 1984 and 1985 that it would be possible to negotiate peacefully the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory have not so far been realized. Israel's determination to maintain its "security zone" has provoked equally determined resistance from various armed groups in Lebanon. An increasingly violent conflict has resulted. UNIFIL is seriously affected by that conflict, and during the last six months the Force has suffered casualties at the hands of all the main protagonists—the IDF and the SLA, and various resistance groups in Lebanon.

28. I regret to have to inform the Security Council that my efforts to achieve progress towards implementation of Council resolution 425 (1978) have again proved unsuccessful. The main problem remains Israel's refusal to withdraw completely from Lebanon and its insistence on maintaining the "security zone" on the grounds that this is necessary to protect Israel against attacks launched from Lebanon, a view that is rejected by the Lebanese Government. Conditions in Lebanon itself have also deteriorated during the period under review, particularly in the economic field, and the so-called "camps war" has been added to an already violent and complicated situation.

29. I and my staff have continued consultations with the Government of Lebanon and the other parties directly concerned on all aspects of the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

30. The Lebanese authorities continue to insist that Israel should withdraw its forces without further delay, thus permitting UNIFIL to deploy to the international border and fulfil its mandate. They state that continued Israeli occupation is illegal and contrary to United Nations resolutions, will further escalate tension and conflict and will jeopardize

prospects for international peace and security in the whole area. In their view, Israeli withdrawal and the restoration, with the help of UNIFIL, of peace and quiet in southern Lebanon would make an important contribution to the solution of Lebanon's wider problems. They hope that current efforts will succeed in making progress towards national reconciliation and rendering it possible for the Lebanese Government and Army to assume effectively their responsibilities in southern Lebanon, as well as in the rest of the country.

31. The Israeli authorities reiterate that they have no designs on Lebanese territory, that they have no desire to maintain their forces in Lebanon and that their sole concern is that Lebanese territory should not be used as a base for cross-border attacks against Israel. The "security zone", they say, is a temporary arrangement until such time as the Lebanese Government is able to take effective control of security in southern Lebanon. They point out that frequent attempts are made to infiltrate armed elements into Israel itself, especially through the eastern part of the "security zone", and Katyusha rockets are fired from Lebanon at targets in Israel. Moreover, they say, the Palestine Liberation Organization has succeeded in re-establishing a military capability in the refugee camps in Tyre and elsewhere in Lebanon. The Israeli authorities say that, in these circumstances, they are not prepared to contemplate changing current arrangements in southern Lebanon until there has, at the very least, been a period of peace and tranquillity in all or part of the area.

32. The authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterate their demand that Israel should withdraw from Lebanese territory and state that Israel's concern with its security is only a pretext for the maintenance of its occupation. They express support for Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and for the UNIFIL role in restoring peace and stability in the area.

33. I remain convinced that the situation of UNIFIL will continue to be precarious as long as the minimum conditions for the implementation of its mandate do not exist. Those conditions are the effective co-operation of all the parties and a lessening of the prevailing conflict in the UNIFIL area. Meanwhile, the Force, in accordance with its mandate to ensure that its area is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, has been doing its best to protect the civilian population and to maintain peace and quiet. As the conflict between the Lebanese resistance groups and the IDF/SLA has intensified, UNIFIL personnel have been exposed to ever-growing dangers from both sides. Following the period in August and September when UNIFIL personnel were subjected to serious attacks by armed elements, I am now particularly concerned at the extent to which the SLA, and to a lesser extent the IDF, have in recent months repeatedly harassed UNIFIL by firing at or close to its positions, as described in paragraphs 18 and 19 above. It is understandable, though regrettable, that UNIFIL positions should sometimes be hit accidentally by cross-fire during clashes between the opposing sides. But it is entirely unacceptable for any of the parties to fire deliberately and without provocation at UNIFIL positions or attack them in any other way. I wholeheartedly condemn all such attacks, whatever their source, and I urge that every effort be made to get them stopped.

34. The question that now confronts the Security Council is whether it is worth while, in the present impasse and with little realistic hope of early progress towards full implementation of Council resolution 425 (1978), to extend UNIFIL for a further six months, as has been requested by the Lebanese Government in the letter dated 6 January 1987 from the Permanent Representative to me [S/18580]. The Force's difficulties are indeed great. In particular, there is a danger that its efforts, in accordance with its terms of reference, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities will cause it to be perceived by the local population as helping to protect the "security zone" and thereby condoning the continuing Israeli occupation. For all the problems that it faces, UNIFIL nevertheless remains an important element of such stability as exists in this troubled area and the vast majority of the local population want it to stay. It plays a large part in their daily lives and they rely on it to protect them, as best it can, from harassment. I continue to believe that its withdrawal would create a critical vacuum and would lead to even greater conflict. I accordingly recommend that the Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and that, for the reason given in paragraph 26 above, the Force's mandate be extended for a period of 6 months and 12 days, that is, until 31 July 1987.

35. But, having made that recommendation, I feel obliged to emphasize two further points of great importance. First, if the Security Council accepts my recommendation, it will be essential that all in a position to help should make every possible effort to work for the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate; this must imply a change in Israel's position. I would also express the hope that current efforts by the various parties in Lebanon to achieve national reconciliation will succeed; these efforts are one of the few hopeful features of the present scene. Second, if the UNIFIL situation continues to deteriorate, the time may eventually come when the Council may feel that it is no longer right that the troop-contributing countries should be asked to keep UNIFIL in being. For it is they who pay the price for the international community's wish to maintain this most important United Nations peace-keeping operation—a price that is expressed both in the lives of their soldiers and in the sums of reimbursement that they do not receive because certain Member States have not paid their assessed share of the Force's costs. The steadfastness of the troop-contributing Governments in nevertheless maintaining—and in some cases increasing—their contributions to UNIFIL through all the trials of 1986 is beyond praise. The United Nations and the parties concerned owe a deep debt of gratitude to them all, and especially to those who responded so readily to the United Nations need for extra troops during the current mandate period.

36. Finally, I pay tribute to Major-General Gustav Hagglund, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command and control, both military and civilian, for the courage and determination with which they have faced a very difficult period. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

ANNEX

[Map: "UNIFIL deployment as of January 1987". See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/18581/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[14 January 1987]

With reference to paragraph 19 of my report of 12 January 1987, the *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* of Israel communicated to me on 14 January the preliminary findings of the investigation promised by the Israeli authorities, in the following terms:

"Immediately following the tragic death of Corporal Dermot McLoughlin on 10 January 1987, the Israel Defense Force established an official Commission of Inquiry to investigate this tragic incident. A senior ranking officer in the IDF was appointed to head the Commission. In addition, the commanding officer of the Northern Sector is personally involved in the investigation. He views the incident with the utmost gravity and is supervising the work of the Commission.

"The Commission's preliminary findings include the following points:

- "1. The UNIFIL post was misidentified as a terrorist position and was mistakenly fired upon by an IDF tank, leading to Corporal McLoughlin's tragic death. An IDF soldier in the area conveyed to his commander that the target was a UNIFIL position, but the latter, new to the area and unfamiliar with the terrain, overruled his subordinate and gave the order to fire.
 - "2. The officer who gave this order was immediately removed from his post.
 - "3. New directives, designed to prevent the recurrence of such a tragic incident, have been issued to all IDF units in the area.
- "Upon the completion of the Commission's investigation, a full report will be forwarded to you.
- "The Government of Israel has conveyed its heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathy to the family of the bereaved soldier and to the Government of Ireland."

DOCUMENT S/18582

Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[12 January 1987]

With reference to the letter dated 5 January 1987 addressed to you by the *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document S/18557, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Iran's repeated claims that Kuwaiti airspace has been used in the context of the Iraq-Iran war are not new. Kuwait has already refuted such allegations many times.

Kuwait is most surprised that remarks made by a prisoner of war last year should be cited. To quote such remarks cannot be taken as proof that they are true.

Kuwait has always affirmed that it does not permit any party or forces, of whatever origin, to use its territory or airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dharar Abdul Razzak RAZZOOQI
*Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Kuwait
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18583*

Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 January 1987]

Further to my letter dated 5 January 1987 [S/18561], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 2 and 3 January 1987.

On 2 January, at 1815 hours (Pakistan standard time), two Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 30 km, dropped two bombs and fired a few rockets in the areas of Khar, Torghundi and Timargara in Bajaur Agency, as a result of which one Pakistani national was killed.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/81-S/18583.

On 3 January, at 1700 hours (Pakistan standard time), 10 Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 2 km and dropped 15 bombs in the village of Arandu, as a result of which three men and two women were killed and 14 persons were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 7 January, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18584*

Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[12 January 1987]

Following my earlier letters about Israel's continued aggression and bombardment of towns, villages and farms in southern Lebanon, and on orders from my Government, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

1. On Friday, 9 January 1987, at 9.30 a.m., four Israeli warplanes bombed the district of Darb es Sim and the heights of Jabal el Halib in the outskirts of the township of Maghdoushe, while four more warplanes flew over the area. The bombing caused material and human losses in addition to frightening the unfortunate inhabitants, mostly elderly people, women and children.

2. On Sunday, 11 January, at 8.40 p.m., the Israeli army used tanks to bombard the township and outskirts of Baraasheet, some dozen kilometres north of what is referred to as the "security zone" occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon. The shelling caused material and human losses, and one projectile struck the headquarters of the Irish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. One member of that contingent, Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, (age 33), was killed. He is the second Irish soldier to be killed in two months by the Israeli army and its hirelings, notably the so-called "South Lebanese Army".

3. On Monday, 12 January, at 1.15 p.m., the Israel Air Force bombed the south-eastern suburbs of Sidon, causing considerable damage to a large number of buildings, including one school, and affecting many civilians.

The Lebanese Government, which strongly condemns these savage acts of Israeli aggression, reiterates its warning about the consequences of repeated violations by Israel of Lebanese airspace, territory and territorial waters, contrary to the rules and principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions of the Security Council. The Lebanese Government once again demands that Israel desist from its policy of provoking a crisis in southern Lebanon and confrontations with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and of preventing the return of security and stability to this troubled region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, on the understanding that the Lebanese Government reserves the right to request a meeting of the Security Council when it deems appropriate.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/82-S/18584.

DOCUMENT S/18585*

Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) denouncing the Hanoi authorities' manoeuvres on the so-called offer of talks between the Vietnamese puppets and the CGDK.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/83-S/18585.

ANNEX

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 8 JANUARY 1987 BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

On 7 January 1987, the Hanoi authorities ordered their puppets to declare that they accept to negotiate with the resistance groups.

The world community has known all along that in the occupied Kampuchea everything is dictated by the Vietnamese aggressors. The puppets in Phnom Penh have been set up by Vietnam with the sole attempt to conceal its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea.

Through this latest manoeuvre, the Hanoi authorities again try to legalize their aggression in Kampuchea so that they can forever occupy her in accordance with their Indochina federation strategy.

Vietnam is facing extremely serious difficulties on the battlefield of Kampuchea and in Vietnam itself to the point that dissension has erupted within the Vietnamese leadership. As it has not been able to solve all these problems, Vietnam pins its only hope on deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres aimed consistently at occupying Kampuchea forever. However, Vietnam can deceive nobody. The world community is clearly aware that the root cause of the Kampuchean problem is Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. Therefore, a political solution to the Kampuchean problem is possible only after the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions of the past eight consecutive years.

Once again, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) appeals to the Vietnamese leaders to put an end to the war of aggression in Kampuchea and to accept the magnanimous CGDK's eight-point peace proposal proclaimed on 17 March 1986 [S/17927, annex II] by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea. This eight-point proposal has received wide support from the world community. It constitutes not only a firm and just basis for national reconciliation among all Kampucheans but also a solid foundation for the restoration of good relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam. As long as Vietnam keeps on prolonging its war of aggression in Kampuchea, it will never be able to extricate itself from its bogged-down situation in Kampuchea, from its difficulties at home and the dissension within its leadership. That war will only bring more ruin and devastation to Vietnam and increasingly aggravate the dissension within the Vietnamese leadership. Sooner or later, the Vietnamese leaders will have to come to their senses and recognize these realities and abandon their sinister strategy of Indochina federation and their strategy of expansion and aggression. They will have to accept to negotiate with the CGDK, the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, so as to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, a solution that will guarantee peace and security for Kampuchea, and for Vietnam as well, and restore peace and security and stability in the region of South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/18586

Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[12 January 1987]

On the orders of my Government and in reference to our many letters about the Iranian régime's repeated attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent of which was circulated as document S/18579, I have the honour to inform you that on 12 January 1987 the residential quarter of the city of Basra was shelled by Iranian long-range heavy artillery. Twelve civilians, including 2 women and a child, were killed and 53 others, including 6 women and 8 children, were wounded.

The same day, three Iranian aircraft bombed residential quarters in the townships of Kalar and Aqrah and the village of Sarjawah. Eleven civilians, including 5 children and 2 women, were killed and 43, including 24 children and 10 women, were wounded in Kalar; 1 citizen was killed and 6 primary schoolchildren were wounded in Sarjawah; 4 children and 1 woman were wounded in Aqrah.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for distribution of the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18587

Letter dated 12 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 10 January 1987 [S/18577] concerning the recent criminal attacks by the Iraqi régime against civilian and residential areas in cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour to bring to your attention details of the attacks which have taken place over the past few days.

On 10 January an Iraqi missile attack against the city of Boroujerd, where a school for retarded children also became a target, according to the latest reports, resulted in the martyrdom of 100 and the injury of 150.

Several other attacks took place on 11 January. At 12 noon (local time) Dezful, Ramhormoz and Boroujerd were subjected to missile attacks. In Boroujerd alone, 67 have been reported martyred, of whom 66 were students and 1 a woman. Two hundred others were injured. Isfahan was also bombarded by Iraqi warplanes, and 40 people were martyred. The city of Ilam was also attacked by four missiles, causing the martyrdom of 10 and injury to 35, and an attack on Islamabad-e-Gharb with two missiles martyred 5 and injured 30.

Today, at 10.21 a.m. (local time), Isfahan was once again bombarded by Iraqi warplanes. One of the

rockets hit a hospital and considerably damaged the surgery wing. Several houses were also demolished, and so far 2 martyrs and 5 injured have been reported. At 12.20 p.m. (local time), several residential areas in the city of Arak were attacked, and this was followed by another attack bringing the toll of martyrs to 17. The cities of Kashan and Boroujerd were also attacked today, and details of damages and casualties will be submitted later.

I wish to reiterate my Government's request that a team of experts be dispatched by you to the sites of the attacks on Isfahan and Boroujerd.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will not leave these savage and barbaric crimes of the Iraqi régime unanswered, and the Iraqi army will be duly dealt with by the Iranian forces.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) SAID RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18588

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[13 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Libyan acts of aggression, of which the Council was seized on 18 November 1986 [2721st meeting] and with which my letter of 12 December [S/18521] dealt, are continuing with greater intensity than ever.

Following ground and airborne attacks on the town of Bardai on 11 December, in which the Libyan air force used napalm bombs and poison gases, thus clearly demonstrating the determination of the terrorist Tripoli régime to wipe out the people of the region, and in the face of the heroic resistance to the Libyan invaders by the Chadian patriotic forces, who on 12 December shot down a Libyan Sukhoi-22 superbomber, the aggressors continued their aerial bombing.

Moreover, on 13 December the acts of aggression were extended to the Wour, Yebhi-Bou, Zoumri, Zouar and Oumchi posts, which were attacked both on the ground and from the air. On 15 December there were also airborne and ground attacks on the patriots' position at Kouba and Worri. On each occasion the Libyan army marshalled enormous firepower, for example, several tank battalions, a great number of BM-type armoured vehicles, batteries of

106 and 107 mm artillery and BM-21 multiple rocket launchers.

However, the attackers' losses were also heavy. In addition to the Sukhoi-22 that was shot down, a sizeable batch of heavy equipment was destroyed.

On 20 December the Libyan Army resumed its attack on Bardai with a heavy column, which suffered a major setback with a great number of tanks, armoured vehicles and heavy weapons being destroyed.

On 21 December the Libyan forces of aggression attacked the Enneri Miski post, to the south of Yebhi-Bou, while continuing their aerial bombing of the entire region.

On 31 December the Chadian forces repulsed another Libyan offensive against Zouar. The Libyans made a further attack from the air, indiscriminately bombing all undefended civilian localities.

Taking the initiative again, the Chadian army inflicted a serious defeat on the Libyan invaders. On 2 January 1987, in heavy fighting, the Chadian national armed forces recaptured Fada, the capital of Ennedi, killing 784 of the enemy, taking 81 prisoners and destroying a vast quantity of equipment, including one combat helicopter and more than 100 tanks, and recovering a sizeable quantity of equipment.

including six Marchetti ground-support aircraft, one radar station and numerous tanks and personnel carriers.

The following day, 3 January, the Chadian national armed forces repelled another Libyan offensive against Zouar. Since then, Libya has no longer confined its bombing to the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region. On 4 January, at 1400 hours, four Libyan MiG-23 aircraft bombed Arada in the prefecture of Biltine, killing one person and wounding five others, and also bombed Kalait.

On 5 and 6 January, Zouar was again subjected to incessant bombing from 0600 hours to 1400 hours, as was Fada; on 5 January, the Chadian national armed forces shot down one MiG-23 aircraft near Fada.

Given its repeated failures and no doubt anxious to spread death throughout Chadian territory, on 6 January the terrorist, expansionist and hegemonist Tripoli régime sent its air force to fly over numerous Chadian towns from Guérédaou Am Zoer and Abéché to Sarh (in the southernmost part of Chad). On 7 January, Libyan MiG-23 aircraft also bombed the villages of Kouba and Olanga.

This gloomy account shows the extent of the engagement of the Libyan forces of aggression in

Chad and provides proof, if proof were still needed, that Libya has been engaged in unwarranted aggression against Chad for many years; that aggression is currently in a particularly acute phase.

In view of this situation, which poses a serious threat to the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of Chad, my Government once again expresses its keen concern and again draws the attention of the Security Council, and thereby that of world public opinion, to the fact that Libya has with impunity violated the letter and spirit of the statement made by the Security Council on 6 April 1983 [S/15688] calling on the parties "to settle these differences without undue delay and by peaceful means" and urging both sides "to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the current situation".

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council and have it placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

*(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of
Chad to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18589

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[13 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters concerning the continued attacks by the Iranian régime against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18586, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime early this morning, 13 January 1987, fired a surface-to-surface missile at a residential area in the capital, Baghdad, which caused the death of a number of innocent citizens, injured others and damaged a number of houses.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18590

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[13 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in continuing to strike at purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that criminal Iranian aerial and artillery bombardment today, 13 January 1987, caused the death of 6 and injuries to 102 civilians, as follows.

1. Residential areas in the city of Basra came under fire from Iranian long-range heavy artillery, resulting in the death of 4 civilians, including 1 child, and injuries to 33 civilians, including 3 children and 6 women.
2. Two Iranian aircraft attacked residential areas in the cities of Arbil and Rawanduz, causing the death of 1 female child and injuries to 50 civilians.

3. An Iranian enemy aircraft attacked residential areas in the district of Kalar, causing the death of 1 and injuries to 19 civilians, including 4 children and 3 women.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18591

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 10 January 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq [S/18576], I have the honour to inform you that Radio Tehran's broadcast in the Persian language at 1330 hours (local time) on 11 January stated that the Iranian régime's Minister for Revolutionary Guards reviewed "latest reports on the progress of the Islamic forces in the liberated areas" during the Government meeting that day. Radio Tehran also broadcast a statement attributed to Mousavi, the Prime Minister of the Iranian régime, in which he said that "the soldiers of Islam had won a strategic victory by bringing us closer to the important city of Basra."

These statements, which once again indicate the aggressive expansionist policy of the Iranian régime,

provide definite proof of the conclusions we drew in our many previous letters to you, namely that the basic objective of the Iranian régime is to occupy the southern portion of Iraq and to establish a puppet Government there.

While the Government of my country calls on the United Nations to shoulder its full responsibilities under the Charter to prevent the Iranian aggression, the leaders and people of Iraq will spare no effort in using all the means and measures at their disposal to crush the Iranian aggressors in an act of self-defence.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18592

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter to you of 29 December 1986, I have the honour to inform you that, according to information acquired from broadcasts by the media of the expansionist Iranian régime, a so-called "Victory Conference of the Iraqi People" was held at the Independence (formerly Hilton) Hotel over a period of five days beginning from 24 December 1986. The Iranian régime assembled 423 of its mercenaries, in addition to 282 Iranian officials, to take part in the Conference. Representatives—with observer status—of the Syrian and Libyan régimes also attended the Conference in order to keep abreast of developments, according to Iranian sources.

The formation of a supervisory committee including officials of the Iranian régime was also announced, as well as the establishment of five sub-committees chaired by officials of that régime, as follows:

1. A strategic committee, to study the features of the future Iraqi Government, chaired by Ali Muhammad Besharati, Under-Secretary at the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

2. A committee for development of the political struggle against Iraq on the international level, chaired by Ali Reza Moayyeri, Political Assistant to the Iranian Prime Minister;

3. A committee to study the war, chaired by the Assistant Chief of the Institute for Propaganda and Information, Muhammad Ali Taskhiri;

4. A committee for development of the armed struggle against Iraq, chaired by Ali Agha Muhammad, the representative of Hamadan in the Iranian Majlis;

5. A human rights committee, chaired by Muhammad Al-Sadr, Political Assistant to the Iranian Minister of the Interior.

The Iranian régime's President Khamenei, Prime Minister Mousavi, Minister for Foreign Affairs Velayati and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani made speeches at the Conference in which they called for a continuation of the armed aggression and acts of destruction and terrorism against Iraq, with the aim of changing that country's political régime and establishing a puppet Government subservient to the Iranian régime there.

The Iraqi Government would like on this occasion to affirm once again the facts which have already been affirmed in my letter referred to above, namely that this behaviour on the part of the Iranian régime constitutes a flagrant and direct violation of the provisions of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, to the extent that the régime bears full international responsibility for that violation.

The Iraqi people, which has valiantly and firmly resisted all the evil aggressive and expansionist

designs of the Iranian régime, knows exactly how to demonstrate its capacity to defend its sovereignty.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18593

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 12 January 1987 [S/18587], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest toll of casualties of the attacks by the Iraqi régime against the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 12 January.

In Arak, 37 were martyred and 200 injured; in Isfahan 3 were martyred and 10 injured; and in Boroujerd, 63 were martyred and 250 injured.

I also have the sad duty to inform you that today, at 11.25 a.m. (local time), the city of Khorramabad was attacked by enemy warplanes and so far 80 people have been reported martyred and 230 injured. Iraqi warplanes also attacked the city of Bakhtaran at 1410 hours (local time), as a result of which 90 were martyred and 600 injured.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18594

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that while the Iraqi armed forces were resisting the Iranian invasion forces in the Third Army Corps sector in southern Iraq, the forces of the criminal Iranian régime launched a large-scale attack on the night of 13/14 January 1987 on the Second Army Corps front in the central sector. The Iraqi forces resisted this fresh Iranian invasion attempt and crushed it completely at all locations, driving the invading forces back across our international frontier.

In this connection I would like to reaffirm to you, and through you to the international community, that the Iraqi people and its armed forces will not hesitate to use all the legitimate means at their disposal to inflict a defeat on the invaders dispatched by the criminal Iranian régime. At the same time, the Iraqi Government draws your attention, and, by extension, the attention of the international community, to the fact that the Iranian régime's determina-

tion to pursue its policy of invasion and aggression, with the object of occupying Iraq and changing its political régime, is evidence of the most offensive and dangerous international irresponsibility. This makes it essential that the United Nations and all its organs, particularly the Security Council and the Secretariat, should assume their responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law by condemning this aggression and deterring the aggressor. Hesitation in this regard encourages the aggressor, promotes disorder, instability and the abandonment of commitments among the international community and seriously weakens the cause of world peace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18595

**Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[14 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the evil and aggressive régime in Tehran this morning committed another in its series of crimes against the civilian population of Iraq. The forces of the criminal Iranian régime fired a surface-to-surface missile at residential areas in our capital, Baghdad, resulting in the death of a number of civilians, injuries to a number of others and damage to some houses and commercial stores.

As you have been informed before, the persistence of Iran's rulers in committing these crimes against Iraq's civilian population will no longer remain unchecked.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18596*

**Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[14 January 1987]*

Further to my letter dated 8 January 1987 [S/18583], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 7 January. On that date, at 1730 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace by 3 km and dropped four bombs in the area of Saidgai in the North Waziristan Agency, as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 12 January, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, on 23 and 24 December 1986, and on 3 January 1987, aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated Afghan airspace in the Ningrahar and Paktia provinces of Afghanistan, and that, from 22 December 1986 to 3 January 1987, the Pakistan armed forces fired 300 rockets at Barikot village in the Kunar province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 11 January 1987.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/84-S/18596.

DOCUMENT S/18598

**Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[14 January 1987]*

On orders from my Government and in reference to our recent letters about the Iranian régime's continuing attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that on 14 January 1987 Iranian assault forces attacked the residential quarter of the city of Basra with long-range heavy artillery. Six civilians, including two children and a woman, were killed and 16 others, among them three women and five children, were wounded. Two Iranian aircraft also attacked the residential quarter of Taslujah, in northern Iraq, where five civilians, one of them a child, were wounded.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18599*

**Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[14 January 1987]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 10 January 1987 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement issued on 10 January 1987 by the spokesman for the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of
Kampuchea**

In recent days, the Thai authorities have ballyhooed about the downing of a L-19 aircraft of the Thai air force while spying over the Kampuchean-Thai border region, and they have claimed that the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer army "violated Thai territory."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea utterly rejects the above-mentioned allegation and declares that the People's Republic of Kampuchea always fully respects Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. That the Kampuchean army and people act against all violations of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea within its boundary is a legitimate right to self-defence, which conforms to international laws and cannot be prevented by anyone. Thailand itself is the culprit of all the repeated violations

of the territory and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are aimed at supporting the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who infiltrated from their dens on Thai soil for sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people. On the other hand, Thai fighter and reconnaissance planes, on 40 occasions, traded deep into Kampuchean airspace from 8 to 10 km over many areas in Battambang, Siemreap, Oddar Meanchey, Preh Vihear and Koh Kong provinces. Meanwhile Thai artillery fired more than 4,000 rounds on many areas of those provinces, and Thai armed vessels, 500 times, illegally operated deep inside Kampuchean waters from 9 to 10 miles.

It is obvious that Thailand's slander was made at the time when it is feverishly accelerating an accord to let the United States build an arms stockpile on Thai soil and is intensifying its military collusion with China and at the time when the Chinese authorities are opening large-scale land-grabbing attacks on the Vietnamese province of Ha Tuyen bordering with China. There is no doubt that the Thai rulers are preparing public opinion for their new war escalation against the Kampuchean people, serving Beijing's and Washington's policy of opposing the three Indochinese countries, aggravating tension and obstructing the trend for dialogue in South-East Asia.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly denounces the above-mentioned dark design of the Thai authorities and demands that they put an immediate end to all acts of violation of Kampuchean territory and stop their slander aimed at covering up those acts.

The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the people of Kampuchea, with their constant vigilance and combat readiness, are determined to exercise their legitimate right of self-defence so as to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Thai authorities must bear full responsibilities for all the consequences arising from their adventurous acts.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/85-S/18599.

DOCUMENT S/18600*

Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[14 January 1987]

At 0230 hours and 0310 hours of 9 January 1987 the Iraqi forces of aggression announced that they would deploy chemical weapons in the Karbala 5 operational theatre.

At 2240 hours on the same day, Iraqi jet fighters carried out several chemical attacks against Iranian forces around the fish lake, west of Shalamchek area. The exact toll of casualties is not yet available. Some of the casualties of the flagrant Iraqi violations of the Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare¹ have been hospitalized and accessible to visiting representatives of international organizations including the United Nations team of experts, should the pertinent body of the United Nations, unlike the Secretary-General, require further proof of the Iraqi criminal use of chemical weapons in order to pronounce itself on the issue and adopt measures to uphold the authority of the international instrument in question.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/18600/Corr.1 of 15 January 1987.

DOCUMENT S/18601

Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[14 January 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

You are no doubt aware that the aggressor régime of Iraq, in continuation of its flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949³ and the 12 June 1984 agreement with you [see S/16627], has further escalated its barbaric attacks against non-military centres of population in the Islamic Republic of Iran. These Iraqi war-crime acts, which martyred and wounded a large number of civilians including many women and children with immeasurable material damages, have been reported to you.

The Iraqi aggressor régime, in the process of escalating its attacks against Iranian cities, massively attacked the heroic cities of Khorramabad and Bakhtaran on 13 January 1987, which resulted in the

martyrdom of 80 civilians and the wounding of 230 others in Khorramabad as well as the martyrdom of 90 civilians and the wounding of 600 others in Bakhtaran and the destruction of a large number of civilian units.

In light of the above, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again invites the attention of the international community, particularly the United Nations, to the dangerous repercussions of the escalated Iraqi attacks against civilian centres of the region as a whole and calls upon the United Nations urgently to take effective steps to bring such savage attacks against Iranian cities to a halt.

I take this opportunity to reiterate once again the necessity for strict adherence to the provisions of international law and observance of your initiatives regarding the prevention of the spread of the war, reflected in your report of 26 November 1986 [S/18480]. I deem it necessary to recall that indifference and irresponsibility of the United Nations towards the Iraqi war crimes is not justifiable, and such silence on the part of international community under the present sensitive and dangerous situation could only encourage the aggressor and endanger the peace and security of the region.

Under the present circumstances, the Islamic Republic of Iran has no alternative but to conduct deterring reprisal operations, and in this connection it will take every measure to continue with its legitimate defence. Needless to state, the responsibility

for such measures and its aftermath in the region should be borne directly by the régime of Iraq.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18602

Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you of today's Iraqi ruthless attack against the holy city of Qom.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Iraqi jet fighters air-raided the holy city of Qom, martyring 25 civilians and injuring 100 others.

Today, a spokesman for the War Information Headquarters referred to the Iraqi criminal attack against the holy city of Qom and announced that such Iraqi shameful violation of the sanctity of a holy city will be severely answered.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18603

Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[15 January 1987]

On orders from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the repeated blatant lies told by the representative of the terrorist, expansionist, hegemonist Tripoli régime in his letter dated 2 January 1987.

To begin with, the Libyan representative has the audacity to describe the Chadian head of State as a rebel. The heavy responsibility for such a shocking statement lies with Libya and its representative.

Today the international community has a better grasp than ever before of the extent of Libyan involvement in Chad. Although only recently the Tripoli régime could conceal itself behind a supposed Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] the events of recent months have exposed Qaddafi's game: Libya's rag-bag "GUNT", which it vainly sought to impose as the outcome of the defunct Lagos Accord on National Reconstruction in Chad [S/14378, annex I], has turned to straw. In short, the Chadians who were once fooled by the Tripoli régime have realized Libya's hegemonist designs on their country and, since October, have been fighting alongside the Government of the Republic of Chad against the Libyan invaders. As a result, there is now total and complete national reconciliation—which the Libyans had always sabotaged—among the sons of Chad, leaving the terrorist Tripoli régime with no pretext for its presence, exposing its diversionary manoeuvres and restoring the dispute between Chad and Libya to its true dimensions.

It is no longer correct to speak of an internal struggle in Chad, as the representative of the terrorist

entity still has the audacity to do. The fighting now taking place in northern Chad is between Islamic Legion mercenaries and Libyan soldiers and the courageous national armed forces of Chad. Witness the fierce and barbarous bombing attacks by the Libyan air force, the many Libyan prisoners of war put on show to the world in N'Djamena a few days ago and the wealth of sophisticated equipment captured or destroyed.

In the face of such flagrant aggression, Chad, as an independent and sovereign State, has called on friendly countries for assistance, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in defending itself and protecting its independence and territorial integrity. In so doing, Chad has merely invoked the inalienable right of any State subjected to external aggression, as recognized in international law.

Libya, moreover, is now alone in speaking of an internal struggle in Chad. This, naturally, contradicts the position of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to which Tripoli's representative none the less alludes; for the OAU, in resolution AHG/Res.11 (XXII), revived its *ad hoc* committee on the Chad/Libya dispute at the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held from 28 to 30 July 1986 at Addis Ababa, thereby clearly identifying the nature of the conflict.

It is clear from this information that the allegations by the Libyan representative, who is still, as is his custom, trying to throw dust in the international community's eyes, are lies. As international public

opinion is no longer fooled, the Tripoli régime should desist from its aggression and withdraw its forces from Chad. This is the only honourable course still left open to it.

Its judgement being clouded by its repeated lies, which it has begun to regard as the truth, Libya will certainly not see this opportunity.

It is the sacred duty of the international community to set Libya on that course in order to safeguard peace and security in the subregion and, by that

token, throughout the world, thus restoring to Chad its inalienable rights.

I should be obliged if you would arrange for distribution of this letter as an official document of the Council and to add it to the Chad/Libya file currently before the Council for consideration.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of
Chad to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18604*

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 January 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 11 January 1987 and the following note was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of repeated protests by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan has not taken any practical measures to put an end to its acts of aggression and it still continues such acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, on 23 December 1986, at 10 a.m., an aircraft of the Pakistan air forces violated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the region of Maronaw. The aircraft, which was flying at an altitude of 1,300 metres, penetrated 10 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and after conducting a 10-minute flight left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Likewise, on 24 December, at 8.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m., respectively, two reconnaissance aircraft of the military forces of Pakistan violated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Zaro region of Nazian district and after conducting a 6.8-minute reconnaissance flight left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Similarly, from 28 December 1986 to 3 January 1987, the military forces of Pakistan fired 300 ground-to-ground reactive rockets against Barikot village of Kunar province, which resulted in human and material losses.

"Also, on 3 January, at 4.44 p.m., a reconnaissance aircraft of the Pakistan military forces at a

speed of 900 kilometres per hour with an altitude of 6,000 metres violated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Wazakhwa and Orgon districts and after performing an 8-minute reconnaissance flight left the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at an altitude of 4,000 metres.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns these aggressions by the Pakistani military forces and lodges its protest with the Government of Pakistan in that connection. It is demanded that the Pakistani military authorities put an end to such hostile and aggressive actions; otherwise, the responsibility for their heavy consequences shall rest with the Government of Pakistan.

"Likewise, the Government of Pakistan, with a view to covering up its acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has claimed that the Afghan military forces have allegedly attacked the Arandu region of Chitral on 28 December 1986 and on 1 January 1987.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation, considers this baseless claim void of reality and categorically rejects it. It is requested that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such baseless claims which will have no other result but the deterioration of the situation along the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/86-S/18604.

DOCUMENT S/18605

Letter dated 15 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and indeed the sad duty to inform you that once again, at 1200 hours (local time) on 13 January 1987 in blatant violation of the Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,¹ the criminal régime of Iraq resorted to chemical bombardment of our positions in the southern operational theatre, wounding a number of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is expected that you will take immediate serious and tangible steps to halt the Iraqi use of chemical weapons which continues despite international outrage and protest.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18606

Letter dated 15 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following details of Iraqi attacks against civilian areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As a result of an aerial attack on the Iranian city of Ilam at 1430 hours (local time) on 12 January 1987, during which a number of residential buildings and a hospital were hit, 10 people have so far been reported martyred and 50 injured.

On 14 January the attack on residential areas in Isfahan resulted in the martyrdom of 13 and injury to 27. On the same day, the holy city of Qom was aerially bombarded by Iraqi warplanes, and so far 30 have been reported martyred (19 women, 8 children and 3 men) and 100 injured.

At 2330 hours (local time) on 14 January the city of Bakhtaran became the target of Iraqi missiles, and 4 people were martyred and 6 were injured. At 2310 hours (local time) the city of Masjid Suleiman was hit

by an Iraqi missile, which has so far martyred 30 and injured 120. At 2300 hours the city of Dezful was also attacked. The toll of casualties of this attack will later be reported.

The continuation of Iraqi attacks against purely civilian areas and the absence of meaningful action on the part of pertinent international forums leave the Islamic Republic of Iran no alternative other than that of taking severe measures against Iraqi military installations and facilities that are the bases from which such criminal acts of aggression and attacks against the innocent civilian population of the Islamic Republic of Iran are launched.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18607*

Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 January 1987]

Since its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has been continually condemned by the international community. Every year since 1979 the General Assembly has by increasingly overwhelming majorities adopted a resolution on "The situation in Kampuchea" demanding

that Viet Nam withdraw totally from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. On 17 March 1986 the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the only legal, legitimate Government of Kampuchea recognized by the United Nations, put forward an eight-point political solution [S/17927, annex II] to the problem of Kampuchea created and

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/87-S/18607.

still sustained by Viet Nam. Viet Nam none the less continues to reject the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the eight-point proposal by the Coalition Government.

Further, Viet Nam is still arrogantly and shamelessly claiming to speak on behalf of Kampuchea and even to represent Kampuchea in international relations.

I should like to inform you of the following position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea:

1. As an aggressor, and the illegal occupant of Kampuchea, Viet Nam has no right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea nor to raise any matter whatsoever relating to Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh puppet régime, established and succoured by the Vietnamese forces of invasion and occupation, has no legal standing, represents no one and therefore has equally little right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea.

2. In fact, since 1979, all the problems relating to Kampuchea have sprung from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation. They cannot be resolved

until that invasion and occupation end—in other words, until Vietnamese forces are withdrawn totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the eight-point proposal by the Coalition Government.

3. The impertinent acts in which Viet Nam engages on behalf of Kampuchea and the puppet Phnom Penh régime confirm that Viet Nam's real strategic goal is to force the international community to recognize that puppet régime *de jure*, if not *de facto*, and, thus, to accept Viet Nam's absorption of Kampuchea into an Indo-Chinese federation under Vietnamese domination.

I should be obliged if you would arrange for distribution of the text of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18608*

Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[16 January 1987]

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 22 December 1986 by Mr. Kong Korm, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 22 December 1986

I have the honour to bring to your attention a further act of aggression by the Thai militarists against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Having engaged in open, although undeclared, warfare against the People's Republic of Kampuchea since the fall of Pol Pot, who was driven from the country by the Kampuchean people, in particular since the utter scattering of the refugee Pol Pot supporters along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand following the cleanup operations of the 1984/1985 dry season, the Thai militarists recently dispatched troops to intervene directly and fight alongside the Polpotist traitors and their associates in order to recapture and occupy certain strategic positions within our territory. As in the case of Hilltop 537 in October last, a few days ago, on 15 December, Thai troops supported by artillery and aircraft attacked and occupied a new position on Hilltop 200, which lies well within Kampuchean territory, in the district of Poi Pet, Battambang province.

Realizing the seriousness of Thailand's escalating aggression and its consequences, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is taking the liberty of requesting that you use your good offices to remind the Thai militarist Government, a Member of the United Nations, that it is duty-bound to respect the Charter and that it must shoulder full responsibility in the region; the interests and aspirations of the Thai people will be better served by the Government's dissociation of itself from the Maoist Polpotists and their associates and the restoration of friendly, good-neighbourly relations with the peace-loving people and legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as the latter has repeatedly suggested. Despite unqualified support from China and direct intervention by Thai troops, the Pol Pot and allied forces cannot escape total destruction and will thus be unable to further the Thai militarist leaders' long-standing annexationist designs on certain western provinces of Kampuchea.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea firmly denounces and condemns all these premeditated armed acts of provocation by Thailand which—combined with the ignoble and cynical plan to drive the Khmer refugees of Khao I Dang, who are under the protective mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, back to the few Pol Pot sanctuaries near the border where they will have no international protection—are designed to cause maximum instability in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The international community cannot remain silent before such cynicism on the part of the Thai militarist authorities, who are using Khmer refugees as hostages, as a source of recruits for the Polpotists and as instruments in their policy of destabilizing a neighbouring country.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea asks you to intercede with the Thai Government and seek an immediate end to its military adventures against Kampuchea, an end to its service as a tool for the expansionist, imperialist revanchists, and an immediate start on negotiations to resolve the problem of Khmer refugees in Thailand and restore lasting peace to the region.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/88-S/18608.

DOCUMENT S/18609

Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[16 January 1987]

On orders from my Government and in reference to our many letters about the aggressive Iranian régime's stubborn persistence in bombarding purely residential areas, the most recent of which was circulated as document S/18598, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

Today at 12.50 p.m. (local time), Iranian forces launched a ground-to-ground missile at Baghdad which smashed into a residential district. There were a great many dead and injured among the civilian population and many dwellings and commercial premises were destroyed.

The Iranian aggressors have continued to strike at residential quarters in the cities of Basra, Sadiq and Al-Amadiyah with their heavy artillery and bombers. Nine civilians were killed and 63 wounded. The figures break down as follows. In Basra, heavy artillery shelling caused the deaths of 3 civilians, including 1 woman, and 34 other civilians were wounded, including 6 children and 4 women. In Sadiq, aerial bombing caused the death of 2 children and 4 women, and 13 civilians were wounded, including 5 children and 5 women. In Al-Amadiyah, 16 people were wounded, including 6 women and 6 children.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for distribution of the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18611*

Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Further to my letter dated 13 January 1987 [S/18596], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 11 January. On that date, at 0940 hours (Pakistan standard time), two Afghan aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace and dropped two bombs in the Drosh area of Chitral district, as a result of which one child was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 14 January, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/90-S/18611.

DOCUMENT S/18612*

Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit a message addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
*Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of
Afghanistan to the United Nations*

MESSAGE DATED 19 JANUARY 1987 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

According to available information, the national reconciliation programme for ending bloodshed and ensuring peace throughout the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been warmly and fully supported by the vast majority of the Afghans temporarily residing abroad, particularly in Pakistan and Iran.

During recent days, a great number of Afghans contacting the diplomatic and consular missions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Pakistan and Iran have expressed their own readiness and that of their other compatriots to return to the country. They have also asked the missions to provide them with necessary assistance and facilities.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Iranian and Pakistani *chargés d'affaires* at Kabul on 12 and 15 January respectively. They were informed that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan intended to dispatch charter flights to the relevant cities of their respective countries to facilitate the return of Afghans willing to return to their country, and the permission of the Governments of Pakistan and Iran was sought to that end.

However, no reply has been received from the Pakistani and Iranian authorities so far.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the conviction that the creation of

obstacles by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities in the way of voluntary return of the Afghans is an action that runs counter to the accepted norms of international law and is in violation of the right of voluntary return of the refugees to their country.

Likewise, such attitudes and activities, preventing the refugees' return, are in contradiction of the spirit of national reconciliation and the cease-fire declared by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of our desire to ensure normal and good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan and Iran.

On the other hand, the policy being pursued by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities in this connection is not in conformity with the spirit of the process of Geneva talks and the voluntary and unhindered return of the Afghan refugees to their country. Therefore, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while seriously protesting this unfriendly attitude of the Pakistani and Iranian authorities and their endeavours aimed at preventing the voluntary return of the Afghans residing temporarily in these countries, requests that these countries put an end to such attitudes and eradicate the obstacles that they have created in the way of the return of Afghans to their homeland.

While drawing this to your attention, as you have always been desirous of a political solution to the situation concerning Afghanistan and have persistently striven towards this end, we would like to request you once again to contact the Pakistani and Iranian authorities to pave the way for the return of the Afghans residing temporarily in these countries.

At the same time, we would like you to invite the attention of the world public opinion and international institutions and organizations to this matter to use their influence to secure permission for the charter flights to transfer the Afghans presently residing in Pakistan and Iran back to their homeland and not to create obstacles in the way of their return to their beloved country.

Abdul WAKIL
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic
of Afghanistan*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/91-S/18612.

DOCUMENT S/18613

Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[19 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many letters concerning the continued bombardment by the Iranian régime of purely civilian areas in Iraq, the Iranian aggressor forces on 17 January 1987 bombarded the following residential areas.

1. The Iranian forces' long-range artillery shelled the city of Basra. This enemy shelling caused the

death of 18 civilians, including 1 woman and 1 child, and injuries to 37 civilians, including 2 women and 3 children. It also destroyed 2 houses and caused damage to 21 houses, 8 commercial stores, 11 other buildings, 4 civilian vehicles and 2 mosques.

2. The district of Badrah was shelled by the long-range artillery of the Iranian aggressor forces, resulting in the death of 3 children and injuries to 4

civilians, including 2 children, as well as damage to 5 houses, 1 other building and 2 civilian vehicles.

3. Enemy long-range artillery shelled the district of Halabja, causing damage to 10 houses and 1 civilian vehicle.

4. In the town of Sayyid Sadiq, Iranian enemy shelling caused damage to 1 school, 2 houses, 1 mosque and 7 commercial stores.

5. The Iranian forces shelled the city of Khanaqin, causing the destruction of 3 houses and damage

to 1 elementary school, 10 houses, 1 mosque and 2 other buildings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18614

Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 15 January 1987 [S/18605] and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, unfortunately, the criminal régime of Iraq, in violation of all rules of humanitarian law, particularly the Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,¹ deployed and used chemical weapons on several occasions, namely on 10 and 14 January in the southern operational theatre and on 18 January in the Sumar region. As a result of the latest attack in the Sumar region a number of Iranian soldiers were injured.

It is incumbent upon the United Nations to take immediate steps to halt the war crimes being repeatedly committed by the savage Iraqi régime, in disregard of all rules governing the conduct of war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18615

Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following acts of aggression committed by the criminal Iraqi régime against the civilian populations of the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 14 January 1987, as a result of an Iraqi missile attack on the city of Bakhtaran, 10 civilians were martyred and 50 injured.

On the following day, 15 January, at 1549 hours (local time) Iraqi warplanes attacked Tabriz, injuring 8 people. At 1515 hours (local time) and 2340 hours (local time) the city of Isfahan was attacked by enemy warplanes; the first attack martyred 4 and injured 37 and the second attack martyred 3 and injured 4.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will not leave these attacks unpunished and will take due action in retaliation for these Iraqi acts of aggression against innocent civilians in violation of international law.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18616

**Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 19 January 1987 [S/18615], I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that the Iraqi régime has been continuing its blatant violation of international law by its recurrent savage attacks against civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On 16 January several cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran became the targets of Iraqi aerial bombardment. At 1330 hours (local time) Arak was attacked by enemy warplanes, an attack which resulted in the martyrdom of 5 and the injury of several civilians. At 1335 hours (local time) the holy city of Qom was attacked by Iraqi aircraft, and according to available reports 61 people were injured. At 1600 hours (local time) Iraqi warplanes attacked the city of Islamabad; 10 were martyred and 22 injured. On the same day, at 2355 hours (local time) Isfahan became the target of enemy warplanes, as a result of which 5 civilians were injured.

The Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to reiterate its resolve not to allow the Iraqi régime to continue its war crimes with impunity.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18617

**Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 19 January 1987 [S/18616], I have the honour to draw your attention to further Iraqi attacks against civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 17 January.

At 1155 and 1230 hours (local time) the city of Ilam was attacked twice by Iraqi missiles, two missiles having been launched each time. Consequently, 1 person was martyred and 3 injured. At approximately 1200 hours (local time), Koohdasht was aerielly bombarded by Iraq and 14 civilians were martyred while more than 100 were injured. At 1220 hours (local time) an Iraqi warplane attacked a suburban area of Tehran and martyred 3. At 1700 and 1715 hours (local time) the city of Ahwaz was attacked by a number of Iraqi warplanes; 100 civilians were martyred and 180 injured. On the night of 17 January Tabriz and Isfahan were attacked; 15 were martyred and some injured in the former city and 7 were injured in the latter.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18618

Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 19 January 1987 [S/18617], I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that in continuation of its war crimes, the criminal régime of Iraq attacked several cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 18 January. The details are as follows.

On the morning of 18 January Iraqi warplanes violated the airspace of the cities of Tabriz, Isfahan and Arak; we are still awaiting a report of the number of casualties. At 1150 and 1210 hours (local time) the city of Dehloran became the target of Iraqi aircraft and two people were injured. The city of Sanandaj was similarly attacked and as a result 220 were martyred and 500 injured, the majority of the martyrs being the women and girls attending the Jamaran high school. At 1625 hours (local time) Masjid Suleiman was attacked by Iraqi warplanes, which martyred 31 and injured 200. The city of Malayer was attacked by Iraqi warplanes, at 1700 hours (local time); 11 were martyred, more than 50 injured, a hospital was destroyed, and a high school, a mosque and a kindergarten were also hit and destroyed. Nahavand was attacked by Iraqi warplanes at 1705 hours (local time), as a result of which 23 were martyred, 100 injured, a high school destroyed and tens of residential units demolished. The

cities of Isfahan, Ilam, Boroujerd, Khorramabad and Dezful were also attacked and the details of damages and casualties have not yet been reported.

It has become evident that the criminal régime of Iraq stands firm in its intention to continue the violation of the rules of international and humanitarian law. Notwithstanding, the Security Council, in its statement dated 16 January 1987 [S/18610] once again failed to clearly condemn Iraq for its violations of international law. Therefore, the Security Council is to be held partially responsible for the martyrdom of innocent women and children since the condoning attitude has encouraged Iraqi criminals in perpetrating such heinous crimes. The Islamic Republic of Iran is left with no option other than duly punishing the aggressor forces of Iraq. However, had the Security Council lived up to its constitutional duties, the great sacrifices such as those made by the Islamic forces of Iran would not have been necessary.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18619*

Note verbale dated 16 January 1987 from the mission of Chad to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[20 January 1987]

The Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith for circulation the text of a motion addressed to him by the representatives of the mass organizations on the occasion of the demonstration held in N'Djamena on 6 January 1987 to condemn the Libyan aggression. That text reads as follows:

"Motion to the international organizations (United Nations, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference) and embassies accredited to the Republic of Chad which have not yet taken a position on the latest developments in the Chad/Libya conflict"

"Considering the illegal occupation of half the territory of Chad by Libyan forces of aggression,

"Considering the acts of genocide committed by the Libyan army in that region with weapons whose use is prohibited (napalm and poison gas),

"Considering that the problem, in so far as it is between Chadian and Chadian, has been settled by reconciliation,

"Considering that the present war stems from the Libyan desire to annex Chad in disregard of the principles governing international relations,

"Considering that the maltreatment of the civilian population (men, women and children) by Libyan killers is without parallel except in the somewhat guilty silence of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and even certain countries friendly to Chad,

"Considering the determination of the Chadian people to throw off the Libyan yoke, whatever the cost, and live free and independent within their internationally recognized frontiers,

"The militant men and women of UNIR [Union nationale pour l'indépendance et la révolution], the regional committees of Burkou, Ennedi, Tibesti and Chari-Baguirmi and the city of N'Djamena call on the international organizations and friendly countries which still hesitate:

"1. To extend their physical, political and diplomatic assistance to the suffering Chadian people in their irreversible march towards national liberation;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/92-S/18619.

"2. To denounce and condemn unequivocally, in accordance with international law, including the law of OAU and the United Nations, the massacres by Libyan troops of the civilian population in the occupied areas and to call on Libya to leave Chad;

"3. On the revived OAU *ad hoc* committee, to hasten the course of a peaceful settlement to the Chad/Libya conflict;

"4. On the United Nations Security Council, to denounce and condemn the Libyan aggression and to demand the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad;

"5. On OIC, to place the Chad/Libya conflict on the agenda for its forthcoming session and to condemn the heretic Qaddafi.

"The militants wish to make it known to the international organizations and embassies accredited to Chad that the puppet GUNT [*Transitional National Union Government*] and other motley opposition groups assembled to sap national unity cannot enter into consideration under any pretext."

The Mission would be grateful if the Secretary-General would kindly arrange for distribution of this motion as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18621*

Letter dated 20 January 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 January 1987]

On 6 January 1987, the Shiite terrorist group that has already murdered eight Lebanese Jewish citizens over the past two years threatened to kill its remaining captives. This warning came only one week after the terrorist group had executed three Lebanese Jews it had kidnapped in 1985 (see S/18560).

On 12 January the terrorist group carried out its threat and killed one of its captives, Mr. Judah Benisti. He is the ninth victim of this fanatical group. (Mr. Benisti's two sons, Joseph and Abraham, were among the terrorist group's earlier victims.)

This is yet another anti-Semitic attack on innocent Lebanese civilians who were abducted and murdered only because they were Jews. While the Government of Lebanon repeatedly voices its concern for safety of its citizens, it greets the murder of Jewish citizens with complete silence.

The Government of Israel unequivocally condemns this most recent anti-Semitic atrocity and urges its repudiation by the entire international community. We reserve the right to seek out these criminals and to bring them to justice.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) JOHANAN BEIN
Chargé d'affaires of the
Permanent Mission of Israel to
the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/94-S/18621.

DOCUMENT S/18622

Letter dated 20 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 19 January 1987 [S/18618] concerning Iraqi attacks against purely civilian centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour to communicate the following toll of the casualties of the inhumane attacks on Tabriz and Isfahan that took place on 18 January.

As a result of the attack on Tabriz at 0600 hours (local time), 37 were martyred and 250 injured, while the attack on Isfahan at 0555 hours (local time) injured 3 people.

A series of other attacks were carried out yesterday, 19 January, against Iranian cities. Tabriz was once again a target of Iraqi warplanes at 1215 hours (local time), and 4 civilians were martyred while 50 were injured. At 1505 hours (local time), Saqqez was aerially bombarded; 18 were martyred and 75 injured. A similar attack on Bakhtaran martyred 6 and injured 12.

Isfahan was also attacked at 2204 hours (local time) on 19 January; 5 civilians were injured. This

same city became a target for enemy aircraft today, as a result of which 8 were injured. Today, the city of Hamadan was also attacked, an attack whose toll of casualties we still await.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its determination to punish appropriately the aggressor forces of Iraq for the continuous violations of rules of international law.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18623

Letter dated 21 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[21 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the most recent of which is the letter contained in document S/18613, concerning the Iranian régime's persistence in striking at purely residential areas in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that, at dawn on 20 January 1987, this régime committed a fresh crime against our citizens by firing a ground-to-ground missile at a residential quarter in the city of Baghdad. This resulted in the death of a number of civilian citizens and the wounding of a number of others.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18624

Letter dated 21 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter of 20 January 1987 [S/18622] I have the honour to inform you of the Iraqi criminal continuation of attacks against the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On 20 January several cities became the target of ruthless Iraqi attacks, the details of which are as follows.

The city of Hamadan was attacked twice, once at 1345 hours (all times local time), when 65 civilians were martyred and 427 injured and again at 1945 hours, when 10 were martyred and 4 injured. At 1420 hours the aerial bombardment of Islamabad martyred 10 and injured 20 civilians. Between 1330 and 1515 hours the city of Baneh came under artillery fire of the enemy and 3 were consequently martyred. Khorramabad was attacked at 1650 hours and as a result 102 were martyred and 225 were injured. Between 1500 and 1800 hours 25 artillery shells were fired at Marivan, injuring 5 civilians. The city of

Nahavand also came under aerial attack; 25 were martyred, 260 injured and 1 disappeared with no remains. Dezful was another city to be bombarded and a group of people were injured as a result.

The toll of the Iranian martyrs of the inhumane missile attacks by the Ba'athist régime of Iraq between 15 and 21 January 1987 has reached 954.

Needless to say that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not leave these measures of desperation resorted to by the Iraqi régime unpunished.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18625

Letter dated 22 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[22 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18623, I have the honour to inform you that this régime has continued to bombard residential neighbourhoods during the last four days. The details are set forth below.

On 18 January Iranian long-range artillery hit residential neighbourhoods in the indomitable city of Basra. This resulted in the death of 8 civilian citizens, including 3 children, the wounding of 28 civilian citizens, including 3 children and 4 women, the demolition and burning of 4 houses and damage to 33 others, 8 civilian vehicles, 1 hospital, the orphanage, 3 commercial stores and 2 hotels. On the same day, an Iranian aircraft carried out a raid on residential neighbourhoods in Aqrah district. This resulted in the death of 1 citizen, the wounding of 6 citizens, including 2 children, and damage to 4 houses, 3 stores and 4 civilian vehicles.

On 19 January residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra were subjected to Iranian bombardment. This resulted in the death of 1 civilian citizen and the wounding of 7 others, damage to 17 houses, the destruction of 2 houses, damage to 1 hospital, 1 school, 1 hotel and 7 other buildings and the outbreak of fires in 5 houses and 1 store.

On 20 January a group of three Iranian aircraft carried out three raids, at different times, on the Damak region in Wasit governorate, on Qarah

Tappah subdistrict and on Kwisanjaq district, respectively, aiming at residential neighbourhoods there.

On the same day, the Iranian enemy bombarded residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra. This resulted in the death of 7 civilian citizens and the wounding of 93 others, the destruction or burning of 8 houses and damage to 14 houses, 1 medical clinic, 4 hotels, 8 vehicles and 1 restaurant.

In Qarah Tappah subdistrict, the Iranian bombardment resulted in the destruction of 4 houses and damage to 33 houses, 1 kindergarten, 1 primary school, 4 other buildings, 4 civilian vehicles and 1 coffee shop.

In Kwisanjaq district, the enemy bombardment resulted in the destruction of 13 houses and damage to 45 stores, 1 primary school and 1 civilian vehicle.

On 21 January the town of Sulaymaniyah was shelled by Iranian long-range artillery. This resulted in the death of 36 civilian citizens, including 5 women, and the wounding of 98 others, including 17 women and 7 children, the destruction of 14 houses and damage to 7 stores and 7 civilian vehicles.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18626

Letter dated 22 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to present to you sad tidings from Bonn to the effect that two Muslim combatants, severely injured by Iraqi chemical weapons who had been undergoing treatment in Elizabeth Hospital in Recklinghausen, West Germany, were martyred on 20 January 1987.

The two, Ismail Khani and Javad Hamneshin, were among those who had been sent abroad for treatment. The head of Elizabeth Hospital said that the respiratory systems of the two had been badly affected and their red blood cells totally destroyed by the chemicals.

Another Iranian combatant had also been martyred on 19 January. The three are expected to be transferred to Tehran tomorrow, 23 January.

The Iraqi régime, thanks to the role of certain members of the Security Council who always impede the suppression of violations of the 1925 Geneva

Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,¹ and therefore encourage Iraq to continue its inhumane crimes, has yet again deployed toxic chemicals against the Iranian forces in the ongoing operations in southern and western war fronts afflicting a number of Iranian troops.

It is incumbent upon the United Nations to take immediate measures to halt such blatant violations of the rules of international law on the part of the régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18627*

Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 January 1987]

Further to my letter dated 16 January 1987 [S/18661], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 15, 16 and 19 January 1987.

On 15 January, at 0745 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces fired a number of small arms and 10 mortar rounds which landed on our Lakka Tigga post in Kurram Agency. At 0930 hours and 1400 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces fired 25 artillery rounds which landed in the Shilman area. At 1830 hours (Pakistan standard time), three Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by approximately 2 miles in North Waziristan Agency and dropped two bombs.

On 16 January, at 1145 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces fired twenty 14.5 anti-aircraft machine-gun rounds which landed in the Shilman area of Khyber Agency.

On 19 January, between 1315 hours and 1615 hours (Pakistan standard time), Afghan armed forces

fired 14 rounds of artillery which landed in the Chakhai area of Bajaur Agency.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 22 January, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 9 January 1987 an aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated Afghan airspace in the Zaranj area of Nemroz Province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 22 January.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/96-S/18627.

DOCUMENT S/18628

Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 January 1987]

I have the honour to make the following comments with regard to the statement of 16 January 1987 issued by the Security Council [S/18610]. The lengthy consultations which were necessary for achieving unanimity in the Council reflect the differences of opinion entertained by various members of the Council concerning the substance of the statement.

However, the statement, insipid as it was, brought great surprise to the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Massive and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law by the criminal régime of Iraq in the form of extensive and continued aerial and missile attacks on many cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a daily basis have resulted in the martyrdom of many hundreds of innocent civilians including women and children. The sadistic criminal attacks by the Iraqi bombers on schools, universities and even hospitals have martyred hundreds of students of various ages as well as patients. Resort to chemical warfare in blatant violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,¹ has become an openly declared policy of the Baghdad rulers. Such war crimes by the Iraqi régime not only resulted in the martyrdom and great sufferings of many hundreds of both civilian popula-

tions and military personnel but also threaten to shake the very foundations of this and other instruments of international law governing the conduct of hostilities.

In the face of these massive violations of the rules of law by the aggressor régime of Iraq—whose initiation of aggression is still being unconscionably ignored by the international organs—the Security Council has advertently averted its constitutional responsibilities and hence failed to take meaningful and effective measures to halt Iraqi acts of lawlessness. Faced with the escalating Iraqi atrocities and the evident impotence of the Security Council, the Islamic Republic of Iran has had no alternative but to single-handedly shoulder the heavy and costly task of dealing with the Iraqi aggressors, a responsibility conferred upon the Council by the Charter of the United Nations. Had the Security Council heeded its responsibilities at the beginning of the Iraqi aggression, sacrifices by the resistant people of Iran and costly losses endured by the two nations would have been prevented.

In the face of the dark crime record of the Iraqi rulers, the expression of profound concern by the Security Council over the spread of war proves to be a perfunctory performance devoid of any practical effect whatsoever, for a stronger expression of concern in the statement of 22 December 1986 by the

Security Council [S/18538] only led to the expansion of continuous Iraqi acts of war crime. In light of the fact that the Iraqi attacks against Iranian civilian areas have been routinely reported to the Secretary-General and the fact that the members of the Security Council are expectedly made aware of the contents of the reports, the deliberate and conservative evasion by the Council of explicitly identifying Iraq as the régime responsible for the continuation of such crimes against innocent civilians is, under no circumstances, justifiable.

In his statement of 6 January 1987 the Secretary-General has referred to the renewed use of chemical weapons by Iraq and has condemned it. Since the latest statement of the Security Council is based on the developments in the war following 22 December 1986, the Council's disregard for this important statement of the Secretary-General is contrary to its own norms and practices. Such negligence is due to the Council's lack of political will to deal effectively with the aggression and crimes perpetrated by the régime of Iraq.

Positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986) were duly communicated both in the statements of the Foreign Ministry and in the letter dated 25 November 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General [S/18480, annex 3].

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that the Security Council is duty-bound, in accordance with

the Charter of the United Nations, to take a practical and decisive position *vis-à-vis* the massive and all-out invasion by Iraq of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 September 1980. Such responsibility, according to the unequivocal provisions of the Charter, constitutes the first and the most important task of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. Fulfilment of this responsibility through the adoption of serious, effective and determinate measures would be the first step towards a just resolution of the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again reaffirms its unwavering policy to prevent the spread of war and reannounces its readiness to co-operate with the Secretary-General in that respect.

Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its preparedness to co-operate with the Secretary-General on international and humanitarian dimensions of the imposed war and on efforts to strengthen the security of the region on the basis of proposals contained in the letter dated 29 May 1986 [S/18381] from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) SAID RAJAIIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic
Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18629

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[23 January 1987]

The attached letter dated 23 January 1987 from Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the policy statement (part of reunification) of 30 December 1986 made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Text of the proposal for national reunification from the policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 30 December 1986

To achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent national task for the Government of the Republic.

The question of reunifying our country is very important in that it affects the destiny of the Korean nation. Unless the country is

reunified, the whole nation cannot avoid the suffering and disasters caused by national division, and the co-ordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation are impossible. National reunification is the unanimous desire of our people, who have lived as one nation for ages. On the Korean peninsula the danger of the country's permanent division and of a new war is increasing daily. This situation urgently requires that the question of national reunification should be settled as soon as possible.

We must make every effort to bring about an early reunification to meet the desire of the nation and the requirements of the prevailing situation.

For the settlement of the question of national reunification, the Government of our Republic is firmly maintaining the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and greater national unity. These are the fundamental principles of national reunification our Government has consistently maintained. They are the nation's common principles of reunification, which represent the will of all Koreans. These three principles alone can ensure that the country is reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, free from any foreign interference.

At present, the first and foremost task in reunifying the country independently and peacefully is to ease the tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and to create favourable conditions for peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Republic has made every effort to reduce the tension and create the prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Early in 1984, we proposed the holding of tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement⁴

with a peace agreement and to adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, as a fundamental step towards peace on the Korean peninsula. This was followed by a number of our initiatives for various north-south talks, which resulted in the arrangement of venues for broad contacts and dialogues between the north and the south. Early this year we took a measure, on our own initiative, to refrain from conducting military exercises in order to ease the tension and made new proposals for talks between military authorities and for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities, in disregard of our peaceful efforts, are continuing to follow a line of confrontation and war, thereby further aggravating the tension.

In south Korea, anti-communist clamours against our Republic are now being made on an unprecedentedly large scale, with the result that political confrontation between north and south has reached the extreme. Not satisfied with the many slanders they have made against us, the south Korean authorities are inventing preposterous lies to stimulate the south Korean people to distrust us and display hostility towards us.

The south Korean authorities are ruthlessly suppressing the south Korean youths, students and other people who are fighting for independence against the United States, on the pretext of their being connected with us. Their struggle is entering a new stage under the banner of anti-United States independence, and it is dealing a heavy blow at United States colonial rule. The anti-United States struggle of the south Korean youths, students and other people is a just, patriotic struggle for national sovereignty in south Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The attempt to link their struggle with us is a perversity that can convince no one and their repression on the charge of "pro-communism" is an act against the people and the nation, an act which is being perpetrated under an anti-communist slogan.

Anti-communism is an ideological weapon of the imperialists to invade other countries and to divide and rule them. If one is immersed in anti-communism, one will lose *Juche* and will be unable to distinguish between the patriotic and the traitorous, and to defend the nation's *chapsong* and interests. Anti-communism is an idea of confrontation and division. It is opposed to the nation's solidarity and unity and peace. It is an idea of war. It is by no means accidental that even in the "national assembly" of south Korea the validity of the "Government policy against communism" is now being questioned and that the voice is being raised for a "Government policy for reunification".

On the Korean peninsula the military tension is increasing at present.

Recently the United States has put special emphasis on the military-strategic position of south Korea, sharply increased its armed forces there, brought in a large number of nuclear weapons and turned the whole of south Korea into a nuclear base. "Lance" missiles and various other nuclear carriers have been shipped into south Korea one after another, in addition to the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons already deployed there, and large nuclear armouries are being built.

In particular, we cannot overlook the fact that the south Korean authorities and the United States stage the provocative, large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit" every year in order to complete the preparations for a nuclear war and fan up a war fever, thereby keeping the front and the rear on the alert at all times. The threatening situation, which can only be imagined on the eve of war, shows that they may trigger a war at any minute. This cannot but rouse us to natural vigilance.

The more they step up their war preparations, the louder the south Korean authorities raise a hue and cry against a "threat of southward invasion". Recently they have gone to the length of spreading the nonsense that we have worked out a "plan of invading the south" in anticipation of the 1988 Olympic Games and that we are building the Kumsangsan power station for the purpose of "attacking them by means of flood".

We have stated more than once that we will not invade the south. This stand, which was officially expressed by the Government of the Republic, is guaranteed explicitly by a large number of our peace proposals, and its sincerity has already been confirmed by the historical facts during the past decades.

As for the construction of the Kumsangsan power station, it is, to all intents and purposes, a peaceful project undertaken under

the long-term plan for our socialist economic construction, so there is no reason why the south Korean authorities should feel themselves threatened. None of us is so stupid as to make such a large investment in the project simply for the purpose of "attacking them by means of flood", nor do we want to see the south Korean people suffer a disaster. The south Korean authorities must not slander our construction of the power station, but pay due attention to getting withdrawn from south Korea nuclear weapons, which are more than enough to exterminate all the Korean nation.

We have never wanted national extermination, nor can we allow our territory to become the theatre of a nuclear war provoked by the United States. From this standpoint we declare once again that we have no intention of invading the south and, at the same time, strongly assert that the Korean peninsula should be turned as soon as possible into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The state of sharp confrontation now on the Korean peninsula is rousing a serious apprehension among all the Korean people who crave national reunification and among the people of the world who aspire to peace. If the sharp confrontation continues as it is, the distrust between the north and the south will grow more, and the confrontation will become aggravated with each passing day and result in the outbreak of another war in Korea. A war in Korea would spread into a global thermonuclear war, which would throw our nation and mankind into an irretrievable holocaust.

Today, when the destiny of all our countrymen is at stake, no Korean with conscience can remain indifferent to the brutal fact. We must overcome the present difficult situation in every way and make a new breakthrough for peace in the country and for independent and peaceful national reunification. The key to the new breakthrough for national reunification in the present situation is to relax the sharp political confrontation and military tensions at the earliest possible date and to create an atmosphere of sincere trust in the nation. We deem it necessary to hold high-level political and military talks between the north and the south in order to settle the first and most urgent question for national reunification.

The deep distrust between the two sides results mainly from their political and military confrontation. The removal of the distrust and the creation of an atmosphere of trust depend largely on the efforts of those on both sides who have real political and military authority.

The north-south high-level political and military talks will have to include measures to remove the present political confrontation, such as the matter of promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral co-operation and interchange between the north and the south. They will also have to include steps to ease the present tension, such as reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises. The talks should also include measures to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to organize a Neutral Nations Inspection Force with military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden, which are members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as a set-up to watch the military actions of both sides in the demilitarized zone.

In addition to these questions we are ready to discuss any proposal to be made by the south Korean side, if it is helpful to the relaxation of the political and military situation.

If the north-south high-level political and military talks are to settle various questions raised by both sides satisfactorily, those with real authority will also have to take part in the talks, along with high-ranking authorities from both sides.

Our new proposal for these talks is an expression of the idea of national unity and the line of national reunification, which the Government of the Republic has consistently maintained. It is another manifestation of our peace efforts. Our new proposal contains the unshakeable resolve and will of the Government of the Republic to promote trust and unity among our countrymen by removing distrust and confrontation under any complicated circumstances, to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula by preventing war and, further, to reunify the country peacefully.

If the south Korean authorities truly want to break the present deadlock between north and south and to follow with us the road

of peace in the country and of its peaceful reunification, they ought to show a positive response to our sincere proposal.

We believe that the north-south high-level political and military talks will be an important turning point in promoting trust between both sides, in opening a new phase for easing the tension and in creating the atmosphere for the dialogue at large. If the talks produce a good result, the distrust which has been pent up between the north and south for decades will be removed, an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity will be created, and dialogues will be held successfully in many spheres in a good atmosphere. If the high-level political and military talks between north and south and other kinds of dialogues succeed, summit talks between north and south may be held to discuss the fundamental questions for national reunification.

In order to guarantee a durable peace in our country and create the prerequisite for peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks should be held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south are the process that we have to go through in converting the unstable situation of our country, which is in the state of temporary armistice, into a lasting peace. These are duties that we and the United States and south Korea cannot avoid.

If the United States really hopes for the peace and reunification of Korea, it must respond to our proposal for the tripartite talks

and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons and all the other military equipment from south Korea.

The most reasonable way to reunify the country independently and peacefully is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

If we are to prevent our country from being divided into "two Koreas" forever and ward off a war holocaust that threatens the whole nation, we have no alternative but to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic which will make neither side the conqueror or the conquered. Therefore, in the future, too, we will make patient efforts to put this just reunification proposal into effect.

In order to settle the question of national reunification in keeping with the will and desire of the Korean people, we must hold a conference for nationwide dialogue that will represent the will of the people from all walks of life. We consider it reasonable to convene a joint conference of the political parties and other organizations of north and south for this nationwide dialogue. We will always keep the door of the national dialogue open to all political parties and other organizations in south Korea.

It is the common duty of the entire Korean nation to fight for the reunification of the country. All the Korean compatriots in the north and the south and abroad must achieve greater national unity and join all their efforts in spite of the differences in ideas and systems and thus accomplish the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible.

DOCUMENT S/18630

**Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[23 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to our numerous letters concerning the continuation by the Iranian régime of the savage bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraqi territory, the latest of which was issued as document S/18625, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime is continuing its artillery and aerial bombardments of purely residential areas of Iraqi towns. Today, 23 January 1987, these attacks resulted in the death of 14 civilians and injuries to 102 others, as follows.

1. Basra: the Iranian long-range artillery bombardment of residential areas of this town caused the death of 2 civilians and injuries to 13 more, including 3 children.

2. Sulaymaniyah: a similar bombardment of residential areas of this town caused the death of 4 civilians, including 2 children, and injuries to 28 others.

3. Ranya: two Iranian fighter aircraft attacked residential areas of this town, causing the death of 7 civilians, including 3 women, and injuring 77, including 27 children and 17 women.

4. Khanaqin: an artillery bombardment of the suburbs of this town caused the death of 1 civilian and injuries to 4 others.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18631

**Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[23 January 1987]*

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to our numerous letters concerning the continuation by the Iranian régime of the savage bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraqi territory, I have the honour to

inform you that at 2200 hours on 22 January 1987 the Iranian forces fired a surface-to-surface missile at the city of Baghdad. The missile landed in a densely populated area of the city, killing a number of civilians and injuring a number of others and destroying some residential and commercial buildings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18632

Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[26 January 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to the numerous letters which we have addressed to you on the subject of the Iranian régime's persistent shelling of residential districts in Iraq, the most recent of which was issued as document S/18631, I have the honour to inform you that on 24 January 1987 the Iranian long-range artillery shelled the residential districts of Basra, killing 3 civilians and wounding 16, including 2 women, destroying 1 house and damaging 13, and also damaging 9 private vehicles, 1 house, 1 shop, 2 buildings, 1 hotel and 1 bank.

On the same date, the Iranian long-range artillery shelled the town of Halabja, killing 8 civilians and wounding 7 and damaging 25 houses and 5 shops.

In addition, the long-range artillery shelled the town of Sayyid Sadiq, wounding 4 members of the civilian population.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18633*

Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement of clarification dated 22 January 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of clarification dated 22 January 1987 by the spokesman
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea

Recently the mass media around the world have reported on the proposal made by the Hanoi authorities through President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania calling upon the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to negotiate with the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK would like to point out, as a clarification, that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, has already informed President Ceausescu that the CGDK could not accept such a proposal.

The world community is aware that this proposal is yet another attempt by Viet Nam to mislead world public opinion into

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/97-S/18633.

believing that the war in Kampuchea is a civil war and to bury the basic problem. Viet Nam's invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea.

If the CGDK were to accept this Vietnamese proposal, it would commit suicide by abandoning its status as the sole legal and legitimate Government of Kampuchea and by recognizing the

legality of the Vietnamese puppet; this would also be tantamount to allowing Viet Nam to occupy Kampuchea for ever.

The world community has been aware of the good will of the CGDK to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through its eight-point peace plan of 17 March 1986 [S/17927, annex II].

DOCUMENT S/18634

Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 January 1987]

I have the honour to inform you of details of aerial attacks by the criminal Iraqi régime on 21, 22, 24 and 25 January 1987 against the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in contravention of all international rules of law pertaining to the protection of civilian persons and populations in time of war.

On 21 January Nahavand was attacked at 1535 hours (local time), as a result of which 6 were martyred and 15 injured. On the same day, Bakhtaran was attacked twice, once at 1510 hours (local time); during the first attack 20 were martyred and 100 injured, while during the second attack 4 were martyred and 10 injured.

Details of attacks against cities on 22 January are as follows. At 0319 and 1439 hours (all times local time) Ilam was attacked twice; 21 civilians, 19 of whom were children, were martyred and 16 were injured. Boroujerd was attacked at 0925 hours; 41 were martyred and 150 injured. At 0930 hours Dorood was attacked; 50 were martyred and 200 injured. Khorramabad became a target at 1125 hours; 5 were martyred and 45 injured. Malayer was attacked at 1205 hours; 10 were martyred and 45 injured. Marivan was attacked at 1225 hours; 5 were injured. Zanjan was attacked at 1345 hours; 15 were martyred and 58 injured. Salmas became a target at 1430 hours; 1 was martyred and 2 injured. Tabriz was attacked at 1448 hours and Bakhtaran was similarly attacked at 1510 hours. Qom became a target at 1625 hours, as a result of which 101 were martyred and 450 injured. Pol-e-Dokhtar (Khorramabad) was attacked at 1630 hours; 30 were martyred and 30 injured. Finally, the cities of Islamabad-e-Gharb and Isfahan were attacked at 1645 and 2035 hours respectively; 2 were injured in the former city and 19 in the latter, where 1 was also martyred.

On 24 January Qom was attacked at 0500 hours; 15 were injured. Isfahan became a target twice at 1100 and 2356 hours; the first attack martyred 3 and injured 2 while the second attack injured 15.

On 25 January at 1430 hours, Qom became a target of Iraqi aircraft yet again; 10 were martyred and 20 injured. At 1435 hours Isfahan was attacked; 1 was martyred and 20 injured.

It should also be noted that on 23 January Iraqi warplanes attacked the cities of Isfahan and Baneh; we still await details of casualties and damages.

It is impossible to strive for the maintenance of peace and security without upholding international law, which is required both in the time of peace and in the time of war and which would also have recognized as necessary the punishment of the aggressor forces of Iraq for initiating the imposed war. The Charter of the United Nations has delegated to the Security Council the duty to ensure the enforcement of the rules of international law during war and peace and to tolerate, without reservations, no breaches of international law under any circumstances. This duty is indeed significant for those countries that have entrusted international organs with the task of maintaining international peace and security. However, unfortunately, it has become evident that the Security Council lacks the political will to discharge this essential duty and is increasingly causing the erosion of the trust placed in it.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18635

Letter dated 26 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 January 1987]

I have the honour and indeed the sad duty to inform you that once again the criminal Iraqi régime deployed and used chemical weapons in certain areas in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases.¹ Details of the use of chemical weapons are as follows.

On 16 January 1987, at 1300 hours (local time), chemical weapons were used in Ein Khosh and also widely used in the southern operational area at 1815 hours (local time). On the same day, at 1700 hours, Penjvin became a victim of Iraqi chemical weapons. On 18 January chemical weapons were deployed in the

Abadan area at 1700 hours (local time). On 20 January, at 2020 hours, similar weapons were deployed at Gharrehbalagh (Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab). On 24 January the Iraqi forces used chemical weapons over a wide area in the battlefronts. We are awaiting details of casualties and damages.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby requests that you dispatch a team of experts to the affected sites so as to document the criminal behaviour of the Iraqi régime and to take immediate steps to halt such inhumane methods of warfare. We hope that your team will reach the region before the disappearance of the evidence of crime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18636*

Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[27 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the English and French versions of the statement issued on 26 January 1987 in Brussels by the 12 Governments of the member States of the European Community, the presidency of which is currently held by Belgium, on the subject of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative
of Belgium to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement dated 26 January 1987 by the 12 member States of the European Community

The 12 States of the European Community are gravely concerned at the evolution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They support the United Nations Security Council resolutions which

deplore the initial acts which gave rise to the conflict, as well as its continuation.

The recent dramatic escalation of this long and deplorable conflict:

- serves only to increase further the loss of human life and the suffering of combatants and civilians as well as the damage to the economic infrastructure of both countries;
- has brought fresh allegations of serious breaches of international humanitarian standards as well as of laws governing armed conflict;
- has been marked by an intensification of attacks on cities; and
- increases the risk of the conflict spreading to neighbouring countries and seriously threatens international and regional peace and security.

In this critical situation the Twelve hereby solemnly renew their appeal to the parties to cease hostilities immediately and to comply with Security Council resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986). They recall their declaration of 8 April 1986 in which they condemned without qualification the use of chemical weapons and asked for strict compliance with the provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹

They continue to support fully the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General and have noted with interest his intention to go to Kuwait on the occasion of the summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which is being held at a particularly critical moment.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/980-S/18636.

DOCUMENT S/18637*

Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[27 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contadora and Support Groups issued in Mexico City on 21 January 1987 at the conclusion of their visit to the countries of Central America.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the enclosed text to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario MOYA PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/98-S/18637.

ANNEX

Communiqué from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contadora and Support Groups issued in Mexico City on 21 January 1987

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, forming the Contadora Group, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, forming the Support Group, accompanied by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, went on a peace mission to the capitals of the five Central American countries in accordance with the decision adopted at the most recent meeting, held at Rio de Janeiro on 18 December 1986.

The main objectives of the mission were to ascertain the political interpretation of the Central American heads of State regarding the problems of the region, to identify measures to permit the resumption of the negotiations, to consider actions that might promote a peaceful solution and thus to encourage a climate of mutual trust between the Governments of the area.

Following the initiative of the eight Foreign Ministers, we make the following observations:

- All the heads of State of the countries of the area acknowledged the serious deterioration of the situation in Central America, reflected basically in a warlike escalation and in the deadlock of the diplomatic negotiations.
- All the heads of State reiterated the need to achieve the goals of peace, co-operation, security and democracy, which are the guiding principles of the Contadora process.
- All the heads of State outlined initiatives which, in their view, could help to overcome the existing critical situation. The consultations with them could lead to the identification of points of convergence with a view to the resumption of the dialogue.

The five Presidents noted the presence of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, in pursuance of their functions and of resolutions adopted by their respective organizations, and welcomed the services which they both mentioned in their aide-mémoire of 18 November 1986 as a contribution to the peace efforts. In welcoming that contribution, the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups agree on the importance of continued support from the Secretaries-General.

- The major obstacles impeding dialogue seem to be the result of differing conceptions of the manner of tackling the problems and promoting solutions to serious differences of a political nature, and of the persistence of acts violating international law.
- It must be recognized that the necessary political will still does not exist to put into effect various conciliatory proposals that have been made.
- Nevertheless, all the Central American heads of State expressly informed the mission that the Contadora forum is still the best instrument for achieving a negotiated solution to the regional conflict, and we consider this to be essential for the continuation of our peace efforts in the area.

For this reason, the Contadora Group, with the co-operation of the Support Group, invites the parties to move towards an essential convergence of views which will permit the immediate resumption of the political dialogue and, through this channel, the reactivation of the negotiating process.

Aware of the nature of our mission, we reiterate the determination to maintain a dialogue with all the countries directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, including the United States, whose Government publicly states its support for the Contadora process and whose contribution is needed in order to achieve a peaceful solution of the regional conflict.

In the same spirit, we intend in the coming weeks to hold an exchange of views on the Central American crisis with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community, who have strongly and consistently supported the peace efforts.

Lastly, reiterating our determination to continue to encourage the diplomatic negotiations, we urge that the expressions of political will conveyed to us by the five Central American heads of State during the peace mission should be translated into specific deeds. We also exhort all the parties directly or indirectly involved to refrain from the use of force and from any act that might impede the process of negotiation, which is the only viable road to the peace desired by the Central American peoples.

Julio LONDOÑO PAREDES
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Colombia*

Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Mexico*

Jorge ABADIA ARIAS
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Panama*

Simón Alberto CONSALVI
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Venezuela*

Dante CAPUTO
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Argentina*

Roberto DE ABREU SODRE
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Brazil*

Allan WAGNER TIZÓN
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Peru*

Enrique V. IGLESIAS
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Uruguay*

DOCUMENT S/18638

Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 January 1987]

In connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, I have been instructed by my Government urgently to bring to your attention the following.

There is a massive troop buildup by the armed forces of the South African régime in the Angolan province of Cunene, and their latest activities demonstrate that the racist troops are preparing to launch another round of armed aggression and assault

against the People's Republic of Angola, again on the patently spurious grounds of pursuit of Namibian nationalists.

The latest activities of the South African racist troops include:

6 January—South African armed patrols in Mupa, 27 km south of Cuvelai; two Puma-type helicopters

unloaded South African troops in Chicapa, 20 km south-east of Xangongo and continued this activity;

7 January—South African reconnaissance aircraft made flights over the south of Xangongo—South African troops and support and logistics/technical personnel movements in Evale;

9 January—A South African column of 30 vehicles concentrated in an area 33 km from Cuvelai;

10 January—A South African battalion and 30 vehicles concentrated 18 km from Cuvelai;

12 January—A mixed group of South African armed forces and UNITA bandits forming a battalion, with 36 Kasper vehicles, supported by 12 helicopters of Puma and Alouette types attacked an Angolan troop position en route to Ondjiva-Mongua;

13 January—A South African column made up of 15 vehicles moved into position 10 km north of Ondjiva;

14 January—South African forces made a formation from the north of Oncocua to the Curoca River;

16 January—South African troops concentrated around Ondjiva

17 January—A South African aircraft made flights over south-east of Cuvelai and north of Cuchi;

18 January—South African motorized units, with armoured cars and supported by helicopters, moved east of Cuvelai;

19 January—South African armed forces attacked an Angolan troop position 25 km east of Xangongo.

The above is but a summary of hostile actions and aggression against the people of Angola, on Angolan territory which the racist régime in Pretoria has illegally had under military occupation since 1981. Continued South African hostility takes place despite

the fact that the People's Republic of Angola continues scrupulously to observe all its obligations as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, President José Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola has since 1984 offered a platform for negotiations which, if accepted by the racist Pretoria régime, would lead to the solution of the major problems facing southern Africa today. The Angolan Government has to this day not received a definitive response to its 1984 offer, which still stands; on the contrary, since that date, Angola has continued to be violently attacked by the racist armed forces, while from time to time the Pretoria régime has sought unsuccessfully to dupe the international community by deceptive offers whose only purpose is to buy time for the racist régime's plans in southern Africa.

The Government and people of Angola once again request the Security Council, as the peace-keeping organ of the United Nations, to take cognizance of South Africa's dangerous and destabilizing activities in southern Africa in general, and in Angola in particular. In this connection my Government is watching with extreme concern the emergence of information that the UNITA bandits may have received military assistance/arms from the U.S. Government in contravention not only of international but also national laws.

I request, Mr. President, that this communication be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of
Angola to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18639*

Letter dated 27 January 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[28 January 1987]

I have the honour to transmit, as an annex to this note, the text of the communiqué issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica for the purpose of providing the necessary clarifications of certain interpretations and evaluations by some information media.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of
Costa Rica to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 27 January 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica

In view of recent interpretations and evaluations by certain press media, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica wishes to state the following.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/109-S/18639.

1. Costa Rica has supported and continues to support the negotiating process sponsored by the Contadora Group and aimed at the achievement of a global, multilateral and verifiable treaty of peace and co-operation that will promote the solution of the political, economic, social and security problems of the Central American area. In his inaugural address on 8 May 1986, the President stated: "We hereby confirm our support for the effort of the Contadora Group and our willingness to sign the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/18184, annex II] produced after lengthy negotiations. The action of Contadora and of the Support Group is a faithful reflection of the desire to extend democratic régimes throughout Central America and the continent".

2. At no time whatsoever has Costa Rica engaged in activities of a diplomatic nature that went beyond the framework of the Contadora Group. The actions with regard to the Central American problem taken by Costa Rica in pursuit of its international policy are designed solely to achieve a negotiated solution to the regional crisis. The words spoken by President Oscar Arias in the United Nations General Assembly on 24 September 1986 are still completely valid: "Contadora is not dead. Costa Rica will continue to support its efforts as long as a breath of hope exists. We want a peaceful solution and we seek the rule of reason. There is a tradition of liberties which beckons us to serve as responsible and conscientious advocates. If we turn our backs on this

tradition, the tragedy of war will overtake us, a tragedy in which we are doomed to be victims."³

3. Costa Rica has not submitted and is not submitting political proposals contrary to the objectives and commitments evolved during the large-scale diplomatic negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group since 1983, which are deadlocked solely because of the Government of Nicaragua. What Costa Rica has done and is still doing is to work in a context of ideas that are original and not imposed, as senior representatives of the Nicaraguan Government have stated, and that are designed to achieve simultaneous implementation of the points adopted in the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983 [S/16041, annex]. The ideas being developed by Costa Rica in this connection are aimed solely at overcoming the political deadlock and the warlike escalation that are preventing the completion of the negotiation of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America. Costa Rica is

not obstructing the Contadora peace process, and it expects all the protagonists in the conflict to display similar willingness.

4. Costa Rica reiterates its willingness to participate actively in the solution of the Central American crisis and hopes that this solution will be political in nature. Costa Rica rejects the military option for solving the Central American problem, from wherever it may originate, and in this connection strongly appeals to all the parties involved, both regional and extraregional, to make every effort to achieve the solution through diplomatic political negotiation and not through warfare.

5. Lastly, Costa Rica reiterates its unwavering support for the principles of American international law: it commends the Contadora and Support Groups and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States and, consequently, urges them to persist in their noble endeavour, without underestimating the share of action and political responsibility to be borne by the five Central American Governments.

DOCUMENT S/18640

Letter dated 28 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 January 1987]*

I have the honour to bring to your attention details of the aerial bombardment by the criminal Iraqi forces of the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on this day, 28 January 1987.

At 1200 hours (local time), Hamadan was attacked and bombarded, and at 1210 hours (local time), Khorramabad became a victim. We are awaiting the toll of casualties. At 1215 hours (local time), Zanjan was aerielly bombarded, as a result of which 12 were martyred and 120 injured. Nahavand and Malayer were similarly bombarded at 1305 hours (local time); the toll of casualties is still not available. The cities of Khomein, Ilam, Marivan and Pol-e-Dokhtar were also aerielly attacked on this day.

The war crimes of the régime of Iraq thus continue in contravention of all international rules of law. The Islamic Republic of Iran will duly punish these crimes.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18642

Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[29 January 1987]*

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations*

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, during the past two weeks the aggressor and criminal régime of Iraq has continuously violated the Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to the protection of civilian persons and populations in time of war¹ as well as the 12 June 1984 agreement regarding the moratorium on attacks

on civilian population centres [see S/16627]. Despite Security Council statements of 22 December 1986 [S/18538] and 16 January 1987 [S/18610] in which the members of the Council reiterated their serious concern over the widening of the conflict through increased attacks on purely civilian targets, the régime of Iraq has savagely and successively attacked civilian and residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran aerially and by surface-to-surface missiles. As a consequence of these attacks, approximately 2,000 civilians from different cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been martyred and more than 7,000 have been wounded; extensive material damage and destruction have also occurred.

I wish to inform you that despite the declaration by the Islamic Republic of Iran on 27 January 1987 to the effect that because Iraq had terminated its attacks on civilian targets during the preceding 24 hours, Iran would no longer retaliate by its attacks against economic and industrial targets in Iraq, the Iraqi régime in the afternoon of the same day recommenced its bombardment of Iranian cities and aerially attacked the cities of Qom, Ilam, Pol-e-Dokhtar, Arak and Isfahan. As a result, many more innocent civilians from these cities were martyred and wounded.

The Iraqi aerial attacks on cities continued on 28 January. Consequently, vast human and material damages were incurred.

I wish to point out that the continuous and repeated crimes of the régime of Iraq on the one hand indicate the complete and total disregard by that régime for international rules of law as well as humanitarian norms and on the other hand reveal

that régime's apparent frustration and impotence in dealing with the powerful forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war fronts.

You are well aware of the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Iran to international rules and regulations governing the conduct of war. You are also aware that the Islamic Republic of Iran, since the inception of the imposed war, has seriously refrained from any retaliatory action against Iraq and only as a last resort attacked economic and industrial targets in different regions of Iraq so as to deter further Iraqi attacks on civilian and residential areas.

I wish to reiterate once again the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in completely abiding by the 12 June 1984 agreement. I also expect and hope that you will make the utmost effort and use your good offices to prevent the régime of Iraq from continuing its inhumane and savage attacks on purely residential and civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I further wish to declare candidly that the responsibility for the grave consequences of the continuation of these crimes not only rests with the régime of Iraq but also with those international assemblies that, with their unjustified acquiescence and their total passivity in the face of Iraqi violations of international rules and regulations, have increasingly encouraged this aggressor régime.

We look forward to effective measures to enforce and indeed uphold the authority of international law in the present situation.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18643

Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 January 1987]

Pursuant to my letter dated 28 January 1987 [S/18640] concerning Iraqi attacks on cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 January, I have the honour to present to you the toll of resultant casualties.

In Hamadan, 19 civilians were martyred and 130 injured; in Nahavand, 2 were martyred and 22 injured; in Malayer, 8 were martyred and 20 injured; in Khorramabad, 38 were martyred and 66 injured; in Khomein, 5 were martyred and 30 injured.

The city of Isfahan was once again attacked by enemy aeroplanes on this day, 29 January; 8 were injured as a result.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18644*

**Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[29 January 1987]*

I have the honour to transmit a message addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request that the message be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council.

*(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of
Afghanistan to the United Nations*

**MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

We have learned with dismay that the United States has arbitrarily declared the annexation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or Micronesia, to the United States of America.

In a calculated design, the United States has fragmented the only remaining United Nations Trust Territory and annexed its components, namely the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, through the so-called Commonwealth Agreement and Compact of Free Association. These illegal actions flagrantly violate the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement⁶ and the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁷

Betraying the trust of the international community, the United States, as the administering Power, not only did not fulfil its obligations under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement but made every effort to strengthen further the bondage of dependence of the Territory to the United States, ignoring the real interests of the peoples of the Islands.

Ever since the United States assumed responsibility for preparing the Territory for self-determination and independence, various islands of the Territory have been used as testing grounds for nuclear weapons and as military bases of the United States. In spite of repeated declarations of the United Nations that military bases constitute barriers to the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Micronesia, the United States has steadily expanded the network of its military bases and facilities on the territory of the Pacific Islands within the overall policy of neo-globalism, which is a continuation of the policy of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns the illegal and unilateral actions of the United States concerning the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, declares that it does not recognize the outcome of those actions and considers them null and void.

*Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic
of Afghanistan*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/111-S/18644.

DOCUMENT S/18645

**Letter dated 30 January 1987 from the representative of Ghana
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[30 January 1987]*

On the instructions of the Government of Ghana, I have the honour to transmit the attached statement issued on the recent shelling of Ghanbatt positions in Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) N. K. DUMEVI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of
Ghana to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Protest note against the shelling of Ghanbatt positions

The Ministry of Defence has learned with deep shock and dismay the disturbing news of deliberate shelling of Ghanbatt positions 8-15 by the South Lebanese Army supported by Israel Defence Forces, resulting in bomb shrapnel wounds to the chest and both legs of Bombardier Daniel Darke of Ghanbatt 26 on the night of 15 December 1986.

This act of deliberate and unprofessional conduct against our contingent in the area of operation is viewed by this Ministry as hostile and unwarranted.

DOCUMENT S/18646*

**Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[30 January 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 5 January 1987 [S/18558], I have the honour to draw your attention to the deliberate acts of aggression and inhumane crimes committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and against the lives of innocent Kampuchean displaced persons, as follows.

On 21 January a group of Vietnamese soldiers, with artillery support from inside Kampuchea, made an incursion as deep as 3 km inside Thai territory at Bok Pass, Nam Yuen district, Ubon Rajthani province, and attacked a Thai military outpost in the area. As a result of this aggression, one Thai soldier was killed and two were seriously injured.

On 26 January, at around 10.20 a.m., 17 rounds of artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Site 2 Camp, which houses some 144,000 Kampuchean civilians, in Taphraya district, Prachinburi province, about 5 km inside Thailand. As a result, nine Kampucheans (five men, two boys and two girls) were wounded. The shelling also forced thousands of Kampuchean civilians to flee the area. This clearly indicated the cruelty of the Vietnamese, who spare

no efforts to victimize further the Kampuchean civilians presently under the humanitarian care of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

These acts of Vietnamese aggression are inhumane crimes and constitute a serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, contrary to Viet Nam's pronouncements of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate hostile acts by the Vietnamese forces against Thailand and against innocent Kampuchean displaced persons and reaffirms its legitimate right to safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the lives and properties of innocent civilians in Thailand, by every means, for which the Vietnamese Government must bear the full responsibility and consequences.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of
Thailand to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/113-S/18646.

DOCUMENT S/18647*

**Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[2 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 29 January 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to
the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 29 January 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On 26 January 1987 the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea fired several rounds of heavy artillery shells against the refugee

camp at Site 2. As a result, 2 Kampuchean refugees were killed and another 14 (7 children and 7 adults) were wounded. In addition, 2 Thai host-country camp guards were also killed.

This was another most criminal act perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea against Kampuchean refugees and against the people of Thailand. It was also a blatant act of violation of the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea most vehemently condemns the above-mentioned Vietnamese criminal act. It wishes to express its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the two Kampuchean refugees and its deep sympathy with the wounded Kampuchean refugees, while wishing them a speedy recovery. The Coalition Government would also like to express its sincere and deepest condolences to the bereaved families and to the Royal Thai Government for the loss of the two Thai camp guards.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and all the people of Kampuchea are determined to pursue their struggle to drive all the Vietnamese occupiers out of Kampuchea.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/114-S/18647.

DOCUMENT S/18648

Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my previous letters, I have the honour and the sad duty to report that the Iraqi régime—in pursuance of its persistence in murdering innocent civilians—resorted to aerial bombardment of residential quarters in the city of Orumiyeh, killing 400 innocent civilians and injuring more than 1,000 others. This latest Iraqi war crime occurred on Saturday, 31 January 1987.

Notwithstanding the existence of international mechanisms for suppression of acts of aggression and prevention of violation of international humanitarian law—to which you rightly referred in your statement of 26 January 1987 in Kuwait—President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has remained confident in the callousness and inaction of the Security Council and has not only continued with apparent impunity his ruthless massacre of Iranian civilians but has also publicized his insistence on continuing to commit such crimes against humanity. The failure of the guardians of international peace and security to take meaningful action against numerous recent Iraqi attacks against civilian quarters has enabled the aggressor régime of Iraq to use violation of the norms

of international law to further its illegitimate military objectives.

Because of the polite acquiescence of the relevant international bodies with regard to Iraqi acts of lawlessness, the Islamic Republic of Iran has had to take symbolic retaliatory and preventive measures in response to the Iraqi bombardment of civilian areas. Such measures have been adopted with great reluctance and self-restraint. However, should the Iraqi régime persist in its war crimes, and should the international community continue its inaction and irresponsible silence, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be obliged to inflict unprecedented heavy and deadly blows in retaliation. Clearly, the responsibility for the consequences of such retaliatory and preventive measures lies wholly with the aggressor régime of Iraq.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18649

Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following list of civilian casualties caused by recent Iraqi attacks against civilian quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

City	Date and time of attack	Martyrs	Wounded
Hormu Village (Dohloran)	27 January	10	30
Khorramabad	28 January, at 1305	48	
Zanjan	28 January, at 1205	21	136
Kashan	29 January, at 1105	10	40
Islamabad	29 January, at 1445 and 1700	2	6
Shiraz	29 January, at 2250	1	12
Arak	30 January, at 1345	6	18
Houfol Village (Sussangerd)	30 January, at 0420	11	50
Khorramabad	30 January, at 1423	10	11
Sussangerd	30 January, at 1615	10	50
Miandoab	31 January, at 1000	13	50
Nahavand	31 January, at 1500	1	6
Boroujerd	31 January, at 1500	18	6
Koohdasht (Khorramabad)	31 January, at 1500	40	50
Masjid Suleiman	31 January, at 1530	3	1
Gharveh	31 January, at 1610	6	42
Isfahan	31 January, at 1800		3
Miyaneh	1 February, at 1025	168	750
Maragheh	1 February, at 1200	21	57

City	Date and time of attack	Martyrs	Wounded
Salmas	1 February, at 1210	30	90
Villages in Orumiyeh-Mehabad axis	1 February, from 1110 to 1400	1	2
Miandoab	1 February, at 1400	20	
Toyserkan	1 February, at 1545	50	263
Shiraz	1 February	9	65

It should be noted that in the attack against the city of Miyaneh, one primary school and one high school were hit, causing the martyrdom of 68 female students. Also in the attack against villages in the Orumiyeh-Mehabad axis a church was partially destroyed.

During the same period, the cities of Bakhtaran, Dezful, Sanandaj, Ilam, Marivan and Baneh were also bombarded by Iraqi warplanes, which resulted in the martyrdom and injury of a number of innocent civilians.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18650

Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the criminal Iranian régime in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the régime continued to bombard residential areas between 25 and 28 January 1987. The details of the bombardment are as follows:

On 25 January Basra was shelled by Iranian long-range artillery, resulting in the death of 5 civilians, including 1 child and 1 woman, injuries to 20 civilians, including 9 children and 1 woman, and damage to 7 houses. The shelling also set 1 house on fire and destroyed another, as well as causing damage to 3 other buildings and 3 mosques.

The town of Shahrizur was subjected to artillery bombardment on the same day, resulting in injuries to 1 citizen and damage to 10 houses.

In Mandali, artillery shelling on the same day killed 1 citizen and wounded 1 other, besides destroying 12 stores and 19 houses.

The city of Khanaqin was subjected to wicked artillery bombardment on the same day, resulting in the death of 2 citizens, injuries to 9 others, damage to 10 houses and 7 stores and the destruction of 1 vehicle.

Iranian long-range artillery bombardment of the city of Basra on 26 January killed 1 citizen and wounded 15 others, damaged 25 houses and destroyed 2 others. It also resulted in damage to 3 vehicles, 6 other buildings, 2 restaurants and a store, as well as enormous damage to the city's central markets, a clinic and the Basra Central Secondary School.

Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Ali al-Gharbi caused the death of one child.

On 27 January the city of Basra was subjected to Iranian artillery bombardment which resulted in

damage to 21 houses and the destruction of 2 others. It also damaged 16 civilian vehicles, set 3 vehicles on fire and caused damage to 2 buildings and a working people's garage.

Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah caused damage to the Badrah municipality building, the Badrah coffee house and the town workers' building.

Iranian artillery bombardment of Halabja and Shahrizur on the same day resulted in the death of one child and one woman, besides wounding six children and causing damage to two houses.

On 28 January Iranian artillery bombardment of the city of Basra resulted in damage to 13 houses and injuries to 4 citizens, as well as causing damage to 4 vehicles, setting 2 vehicles on fire and damaging an elementary school, a residential building and a hotel.

The city of Sulaymaniyah was subjected to Iranian artillery bombardment on the same day, resulting in the death of 4 citizens, injuries to 14 others including 1 child and 1 woman, and damage to 1 store and an elementary school.

Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah resulted in damage to a building used by popular organizations, one house and two civilian vehicles.

The town of Khanaqin came under artillery bombardment on 28 January, resulting in the destruction of five houses and damage to seven houses and one store.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18651

Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the continuation by the criminal Iranian régime of its attacks against purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the city of Baghdad was struck on the evening of 31 January 1987 by an Iranian surface-to-surface missile. The missile landed in a densely populated residential district of the city, killing a number of citizens and wounding others, as well as destroying a number of houses and stores.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18652*

Letter dated 30 January 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement by President Ronald Reagan, issued on 23 January 1987 in Washington, D.C. on the subject of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement on the Gulf War by the President of the United States of America, issued on 23 January 1987 in Washington, D.C.

The current Iranian assault on Iraqi forces near Basra is a reminder of the terrible suffering and loss which the Iran-Iraq war

has brought to the peoples of the Gulf region. The continuation of this bloody struggle remains a subject of deep concern to the United States and to the entire world. It is a war that threatens not only American strategic interests, but also the stability and security of our friends in the region.

As I have emphasized many times, we are determined to help bring the war to the promptest possible negotiated end, without victor or vanquished, leaving intact the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. We cannot but condemn Iranian seizure and occupation of Iraqi territory, and we again call upon the Government of Iran to join the Government of Iraq in seeking a rapid negotiated solution to the conflict.

We share the concern of our friends in the Gulf region that the war could spill over and threaten their security. We would regard any such expansion of the war as a major threat to our own interests, as well as to those of our friends in the region. We remain determined to ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. We also remain strongly committed to supporting the individual and collective self-defence of our friends in the Gulf, with whom we have deep and long-standing ties.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/981-S/18652.

DOCUMENT S/18653*

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[3 February 1987]*

With reference to the note verbale [S/18569] from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, particularly paragraph 8 of the annex thereto, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

1. Lebanon's position of principle remains firm. It is the Lebanese Government which is responsible for the security of all those residing in Lebanese territory, and nobody is authorized to act on its behalf in that connection.

2. Lebanon rejects any reversion to the situation prior to 1982, as well as any autonomy in security matters or Palestinian expansion outside the camps.

3. The Security Council, and not the Secretary-General, is the competent authority, and the Council has never before provided such guarantees as are called for.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/115-S/18653.

DOCUMENT S/18654*

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Lebanon
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[3 February 1987]

With reference to the letter dated 20 January 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [S/18621], I have the honour to inform you of the following.

It is regrettable that the Israeli representative should raise the subject of anti-semitism in his letter when he refers to an attack on "innocent Lebanese civilians".

It is strange that he should also contradict himself in his letter by saying that "While the Government of Lebanon repeatedly voices its concern for the safety of its citizens, it greets the murder of Jewish citizens with complete silence" [emphasis added].

The Lebanese Government, as the Israeli representative admits, has repeatedly voiced its concern and anxiety for the safety of its citizens. It has spared no effort in working to ensure their safety without distinction or discrimination. Our citizens—all our citizens—are equal under the Constitution and Lebanese law. What has befallen some citizens is simply one aspect of what has, regrettably, befallen many Lebanese nationals.

The Lebanese Government has not confined itself simply to denunciation or criticism of the acts of violence carried out against its citizens but has condemned, and continues to condemn, acts of violence carried out against any Lebanese citizen, to whichever community he may belong.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/116-S/18654.

The reference in the letter to anti-semitism is not apposite. It has been inserted, as is the custom of Israeli officials, in an attempt to arouse international sympathy for Israel and to disguise and justify the savage air, land and sea attacks which it is carrying out against peaceful Lebanese citizens, their property and their possessions. I do not suppose anyone believes that Israel's bombs make distinctions between those citizens.

The Israeli Government's reservation of its right to seek and bring to justice—apart from the fact that such action lies within the competence of the Lebanese Government alone—incorporates a veiled threat that Israel will carry out fresh attacks which it is planning or has already planned and prepared, and also increases the threat posed to the lives of Lebanese citizens.

Israel, moreover, is not authorized to protect the world's Jews irrespective of their nationality. This situation is completely incompatible with international law and the practices followed among States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18655*

Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the text of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of
Afghanistan to the United Nations

MESSAGE DATED 2 FEBRUARY 1987 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my message addressed to you dated 19 January 1987 [S/18612], I wish to inform you that, although sufficient time has elapsed since the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/117-S/18655.

requested the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran to facilitate the return of Afghan nationals residing in those countries, no positive reply has been received.

Recent information indicates that Afghan armed groups, with the connivance and active co-operation of Pakistani and Iranian armed forces, have taken the strongest measures to prevent the return of our compatriots to their homeland. The evident purpose of such a course of action is to render less effective the programme of national reconciliation, which has generated great hopes among our compatriots, both at home and abroad. Notwithstanding the artificial barriers erected by armed groups, hundreds of families have managed to cross over into Afghanistan and return to their villages and towns.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has once more contacted the authorities of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran through diplomatic channels and has urged their co-operation

concerning the voluntary and unimpeded return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

In my previous message, I had requested your good offices in securing the co-operation of the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. May I once again appeal to you to make use of your normal influence in order to bring pressure to bear on the authorities of those two countries to put an

end to their hostile attitude and to eliminate all obstacles in the way of Afghans returning to their country.

Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic
of Afghanistan

DOCUMENT S/18656

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to present to you the following details of the latest aerial bombardment of the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Iraqi warplanes, on 2 February 1987.

City	Martyrs	Wounded	City	Martyrs	Wounded
Malayer		8	Ashtian	6	30
Nahavand	1	12	Orumiyeh	132	many
Roodbar	3	50	Tafresh	10	45
Tafresh	15	40	Ashtian	10	6

Other cities including Saqqez, Bandar Gonaveh, Qom, Kashan, Arak, Khorramabad and Isfahan were also aeriaily bombarded by the warplanes of the aggressor Iraqi régime on the same day; Isfahan and Qom were each attacked twice. The toll of casualties is being expected.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18657

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 26 January 1987 [S/18635], I have the honour to inform you that sadly enough, on 29 January the tenth Iranian combatant, wounded by Iraqi toxic chemical gases, succumbed to his injuries in the Elizabeth Hospital of Recklinghausen, West Germany.

The bodies of the combatant, Mohammad Rezaie, and those of several others were flown to Tehran on Sunday.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its belief that it is incumbent upon the United Nations to take immediate steps to halt the criminal use by the Iraqi régime of chemical weapons in contravention of rules of international law, particularly the Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.¹ Procrastination or neglect on the part of the Security Council to fulfil its constitutional duties will only further discredit the institution and encourage Iraq to continue its war crimes.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18658

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[3 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many recent letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's persistent shelling of purely residential districts, the most recent of which was the letter contained in document S/18651, I have the sad honour to inform you that the régime fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad. The missile landed in a densely populated residential district at 0615 hours on 3 February 1987. This savage act caused the death of a number of civilians, wounded a number of others and destroyed a number of houses and stores.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18659*

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Argentina
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[3 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of two press communiqués issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic on 30 and 31 January 1987, respectively.

I request you to have this note and the annexes thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and to have them brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of
Argentina to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Press communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and Worship of the Argentine Republic on 30 January 1987

As is common knowledge, on 29 October 1986, the Government of the United Kingdom declared a zone of 200 miles around the Malvinas Islands, within which it established a so-called interim zone for conservation and fisheries management. It thus made the fishing zone in question coincide with the so-called military "zone of protection" of 150 miles, that was declared by the United Kingdom following the 1982 war.

The Argentine Government denounced, by means of a communiqué on that same day and before international forums, those measures, which, in addition to constituting a further usurpation of Argentine territory, make the possibility of negotiation more remote, thus increasing tension in the area.

Three months after that decision, the Argentine Government wishes to reaffirm publicly its position, for the information of both national and international public opinion.

The Argentine Government is guided in its action by three principles.

First principle: negotiated settlement of disputes

The Argentine Government has reiterated and reiterates its complete willingness to negotiate, taking a broad approach includ-

ing discussion of all topics that gave rise to the dispute between the two countries and that arose as a result of the dispute. This position has been supported by the great majority of the members of the international community, as demonstrated by the resolutions of the United Nations. Similarly, we have repeatedly proposed the commencement of talks and negotiations with an open-ended agenda and without any prior conditions. In that connection, attention should be drawn, in particular, to the communiqué issued by the Argentine Government on 17 November 1986.

We remain willing to take up negotiations and once again call on the United Kingdom Government to take the path of negotiation, which, we know, will be complex and arduous but which, we emphasize, is the only desirable way of settling the dispute.

Second principle: firmness in laying claim to Argentina's inalienable rights, through the exercise of maritime jurisdiction

Argentina's negotiating position must not be interpreted as weakness or acceptance of the status quo. In keeping with this approach, Argentina has signed, and will continue to sign, fishing agreements with third States that will take effect at the beginning of the fishing season, in a few weeks. Under the agreements in question, quotas for the fishing season, the number of vessels authorized to fish and the areas in which fishing will be permitted have been determined.

In that connection, it should be emphasized:

(a) That the number of vessels of the two countries with which agreements have already been signed—the Soviet Union and Bulgaria—that are authorized to fish in the entire 200-mile area off the mainland and islands amounts to one quarter of the number prior to the signing of the agreements, which means that an ecological balance and Argentine economic interests will be protected. In any event, authorized fishing will take place south of parallel 46°30'.

(b) That 10 per cent of the crews of the vessels in question will be Argentine.

(c) That, in order to ensure effective verification of fulfilment of the requirements relating to the quotas and zones allocated, during the entire time in which each vessel is active in the zone it will be subject to inspection by two Argentine inspectors on board.

(d) That these agreements also entail the obligation to purchase products caught and processed by Argentine enterprises. In the case of the Soviet Union, the obligation represents 30 per cent of the value of the catch of vessels flying the Soviet flag, and in the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/118-S/18659.

case of Bulgaria 50 per cent of the value of the catch of vessels flying the Bulgarian flag. The impact that this will have in connection with the reactivation of Argentine fishing enterprises must be emphasized.

The fishing area will be inspected in accordance with the following regulations:

(a) The Ministry of Defence has instructed the Argentine Naval Prefecture to capture any vessel fishing without authorization within the Argentine 200-mile limit, and to capture any vessel that has done so.

(b) The instructions have been given in such a way as to avoid, on the Argentine side, any incidents in the zone.

Third principle: prudence, which calls for retaining peace as a constant guide

The constant goal of all action taken by the Argentine Government will be to avoid any possibility of incidents. This policy has been pursued, and will continue to be pursued, without prejudice to the execution of all Argentina's jurisdictional acts.

Therefore, negotiation, firmness and prudence are and will continue to be permanent guiding principles for the Argentine Government in its action.

ANNEX II

Press communiqué issued on 31 January 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and the Ministry of Defence believe—since there is a possibility of erroneous interpretations—that it should be explained that the Argentine patrolling of the South Atlantic will continue to be carried out over the same area and in the same manner as in the past two decades and that, on the basis of the principle of maintaining peace and avoiding incidents, the patrolling will not cover the so-called military exclusion zone of 150 miles around the Malvinas Islands imposed by the United Kingdom after the 1982 war and rejected by the Argentine Government.

It is therefore necessary to repeat that that decision does not represent recognition of the legitimacy of the military exclusion zone in question or recognition that the waters in question could constitute a fishing-management zone, such as the one declared by the United Kingdom on 29 October 1986, as indicated in the statement in the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

DOCUMENT S/18660*

Letter dated 3 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 February 1987]*

On 1 February 1987, a bomb exploded on a public bus travelling from Haifa to Jerusalem. The bus, Egged number 940, was carrying civilian commuters on a regularly scheduled route between the two cities. The blast injured nine passengers, one seriously.

The next day, 2 February, the Fatah faction of the PLO headed by Yasir Arafat assumed responsibility for the attack in simultaneous broadcasts from Tunis ("Palestine News Agency") and Baghdad ("Voice of the PLO").

In an attempt to justify this blatant act of terrorism, the PLO resorted to a flat lie. The civilian bus, it pronounced, was actually a "military" one, and the civilian passengers were not civilians but "enemy soldiers".

This is typical of the PLO's tactics—both the attack and the distorted "explanation". The PLO

knows that its long-standing policy of terrorism has become repugnant to many in the international community. To justify the continuation of that policy, it resorts to outright fabrication. In this case, the PLO attempted to portray a civilian bus as a "military facility" and a cowardly atrocity as an "act of heroism".

The fight against terrorism requires that its false claims be exposed and its perpetrators punished. Israel, along with all other nations dedicated to the pursuit of peace, will continue to do both.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/119-S/18660.

DOCUMENT S/18671

Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[4 February 1987]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the killing by the criminal Iranian régime of Air Force First Lieutenant Jamal Najah Fakhri, whose aircraft was shot down over Iranian territory on 2 February 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1987 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has once again committed a heinous crime against Iraqi prisoners. On 2 February 1987 the Iranian press agency confirmed the killing of captured Air Force First Lieutenant Jamal Najah Fakhri, whose aircraft was shot down that day at 1150 GMT, north of the Iranian city of Arak.

With this heinous act, the Iranian régime thus adds one more to the long list of atrocious crimes it has committed against Iraqi prisoners, on the fields of battle and in the prison camps, on many occasions since 1982. Your attention was drawn to such crimes

in our letters dated 16 February 1982 [S/14873], 25 October 1984 [S/16799] and 11 September 1986 [S/18337].

No one can be unaware of this atrocious criminal record, given the timely references made to it by the international media, sources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Iranian opposition circles.

It behoves me, on this occasion, to remind you of your humanitarian responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and to urge you to condemn this heinous crime in the strongest possible terms.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18672

Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our numerous letters concerning the Iranian régime's persistent shelling of purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter dated 2 February 1987 contained in document S/18650, I have the honour to inform you that the régime continued to strike at residential districts between 29 January and 3 February. Details of the shelling are as follows.

On 29 January the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, which caused the death of five civilians and wounded three others, including one woman, set one house on fire and caused damage to six other houses. Six civilian vehicles, two hotels and one other building were also damaged.

The town of Shahrizur was shelled by long-range artillery, resulting in the death of one citizen and injuries to five, including one child.

In the town of Badrah, enemy artillery fire caused damage to three houses, one other building and a kindergarten.

An Iranian enemy aircraft bombed residential targets in the town of Suwayrah, causing damage to 10 civilian vehicles.

Two Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the city of Arbil, killing 4 citizens, including 2 children, wounding 16 citizens, including 5 women and 4 children, and causing damage to 4 residential buildings, 2 stores and 7 civilian vehicles, as well as setting 1 civilian vehicle on fire.

Shelling by Iranian artillery resulted in the wounding of one woman in the town of Khanaqin.

On 30 January Iranian artillery bombardment of the city of Basra caused the death of 3 citizens and injuries to 15, including 1 woman. It also resulted in damage to 14 houses, 5 civilian vehicles, 7 stores and 2 other buildings, as well as to the building of the Basra University Cultural Centre and 1 elementary school.

Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah caused damage to four buildings, one house and one civilian vehicle.

Iranian shelling caused the destruction of one house and sundry other damage in Khanaqin.

In Mandali, enemy shelling caused the destruction of 10 houses.

In the town of Sayyid Sadiq, artillery fire caused injuries to three citizens, including two women.

Two Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the centre of the regional capital of Sulaymaniyah, causing the death of 6 citizens, including 2 children and 2 women, injuries to 12 citizens, including 4 women and 4 children, and damage to 15 houses. Three civilian buildings were also set on fire and damage was caused to three civilian vehicles.

On 31 January the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, which resulted in the death of 2 civilian citizens and injuries to 13 others, including 3 women, as well as causing damage to 10 houses, destroying 3 houses and setting 4 others on fire. The shelling also resulted in damage to five civilian vehicles, three workmen's excavators, nine stores, one residential building, one coffee-house, four other buildings, three restaurants and two hotels.

The town of Badrah was subjected to Iranian artillery fire, resulting in damage to one house.

The town of Sirwan came under Iranian artillery fire, which led to the death of one citizen, the wounding of three civilian citizens and damage to five houses.

The town of Sayyid Sadiq was subjected to Iranian enemy bombardment which caused injuries to one child and damage to nine houses.

The town of Khanaqin came under Iranian enemy artillery fire, which resulted in the destruction of one house.

The town of Mandali was subjected to wicked Iranian artillery bombardment, resulting in the de-

struction of 10 houses and damage to one other building.

On 1 February the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of 4 citizens, the wounding of 6 and damage to 14 houses. The shelling also set 2 houses on fire and caused damage to 12 vehicles, 6 stores, 2 workmen's hotels, 1 restaurant, 2 buildings, a public library and 2 other buildings. The bombardment also caused damage to an elementary school.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah damaged one restaurant, destroyed another restaurant, caused damage to nine houses and set two gardens on fire.

The centre of the city of Sulaymaniyah was subjected to Iranian enemy artillery bombardment, resulting in the destruction of one house and damage to two others.

The town of Mandali was subjected to treacherous Iranian artillery fire, which caused damage to 20 houses.

On 2 February the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of 16 civilian citizens, including 2 children and 5 women, injuries to 25 other citizens, including 6 children and 9 women, and damage to 10 houses. The shelling also destroyed one other house and five civilian vehicles, damaged one elementary school, one secondary school, the veterinary department and two other buildings, set one church on fire and caused damage to a residential complex.

The town of Sayyid Sadiq was subjected to criminal Iranian artillery bombardment, resulting in the death of 2 civilian citizens, the wounding of 6 others and damage to 1 civilian vehicle, 12 houses and 1 mosque, as well as severe damage to an elementary school.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Halabja resulted in damage to four houses.

The city of Sulaymaniyah came under Iranian artillery fire, which led to the wounding of four civilian citizens and caused damage to one bakery.

Iranian enemy shelling of the town of Khanaqin damaged one building, destroyed five houses, set one

other house on fire and caused damage to six houses and three gardens.

Iranian long-range artillery bombardment of the town of Badrah resulted in damage to the Great Mosque, as well as to one garden, three houses and a store.

On 3 February the city of Basra came under Iranian long-range artillery fire, resulting in the death of 2 civilian citizens and the wounding of 14 others, including 2 women and 2 children, as well as damage to 23 houses. The shelling also set two houses on fire, destroyed four others, and caused damage to one residential apartment, six stores, one bakery, two elementary schools, one hospital, two hotels, one church, one civilian vehicle, two other buildings, the local administrative centre, one ice factory and one other hotel, as well as severe damage to the tomb of Imam Zahir ibn Ali.

The town of Zubayr came under Iranian enemy fire, resulting in the death of one woman and the wounding of three civilian citizens, including two children.

Treacherous Iranian artillery bombardment of the town of Sirwan caused injuries to three civilian citizens, including one female child, and destroyed one house.

The city of Amarah was subjected to Iranian enemy artillery bombardment, which led to the death of two civilian citizens, including one child, and the wounding of nine citizens, including two women.

Iranian enemy shelling of the town of Badrah resulted in the death of one citizen, the destruction of two houses and damage to one civilian vehicle.

An Iranian enemy aircraft attacked the town of Aqrah, which led to the wounding of two civilian citizens, including one child.

Iranian enemy artillery bombardment of the town of Khanaqin resulted in damage to one building and severe damage to the Khanaqin secondary school.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18673

Letter dated 5 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[5 February 1987]*

I have the honour to inform you of the details of Iraqi aerial and missile attacks against the heroic city of Dezful in the Islamic Republic of Iran between 9 and 19 January 1987:

Frequency of missile attacks: 7 times

Number of missiles that hit target: 15

Frequency of aerial bombardments: 10 times

Number of rockets that hit target: 23

Number of destroyed residential units: more than 2,000

Number of destroyed commercial units: approximately 4,000

Number of destroyed cultural, educational and religious centres: four mosques, four schools and one library.

It would be appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18674

Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[6 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's continued attacks against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18672, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime struck the city of Baghdad with a surface-to-surface missile at 1630 GMT, causing the death of a number of civilian citizens and injuries to a number of others. Damage was also caused to numerous civilian buildings.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18675

Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1987]

As you were previously informed by my letter dated 26 January 1987 [S/18635], on 24 January in the Karbala-5 operational theatre the criminal régime of Iraq widely deployed and used 19 chemical bombs and rockets carrying the blister agent mustard gas. Consequently, approximately 80 Iranian combatants were injured, 10 of whom are presently hospitalized; 6 will probably be released in 10 days. The chemical weapons were deployed in the Shalamchah area (Buvarian Island), the Shalamchah-Basra road and along the border fortifications and Umm-ul-Tavil Island.

Similar chemical attacks took place in the same areas on 25, 27, 28 and 29 January, the most intense attacks taking place on 28 January. Several more Iranian combatants were afflicted by severe injuries resultant from exposure to mustard gas.

It is hereby requested that you dispatch a team of experts to document the crimes of the Ba'athist régime of Iraq. Should the team not wish to inspect the above-mentioned areas, which are on Iraqi soil, evidence of the attacks, i.e. used bomb shells and lingering pollution, is at the moment still in existence

at the rear of the Iranian military forces. The hospitalized victims of these attacks will also be accessible to the team.

It is indeed regrettable that so far all our reports of Iraqi use of chemical weapons in the ongoing imposed war have met with an unjustifiable attitude of indifference and irresponsibility on the part of the Security Council in particular. Our past repeated reports of such attacks against our forces have failed to arouse any definitive and decisive preventive action by the Security Council. Nor has the Council taken any steps to uphold the authority of the essential Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925.¹ The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly emphasizes the fact that this utterly unexpected indifference of the United Nations in general and the Security Council in particular is lending legitimacy to violations of that Protocol.

We therefore emphatically repeat our request for the immediate dispatch of a team of experts to

prepare a documented report on these latest Iraqi war crimes. Failure to do so will simply further undermine the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Needless to say that the Islamic Republic of Iran holds the Security Council ultimately responsible for any further uses of chemical weapons stemming from and indeed encouraged by its failure to enforce the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18676

Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 22 January 1987 [S/18626] I have the honour to inform you that on 4 February in Paris, another victim of Iraqi toxic chemical gases, Dr. Mostafa Rostamipour succumbed to his injuries and attained martyrdom at the Saint-Antoine hospital.

Dr. Rostamipour was wounded by chemical gases deployed by Iraqi forces on 31 December 1986 in the Sumar operational region and had been under treatment for severe burns since 8 January. He had been scheduled to be hospitalized in London but was instead taken to Paris when his plane could not land in London due to bad weather conditions. His martyrdom was confirmed by a professor on the ward during telephone contact with the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA). Another member of the hospital staff also informed IRNA that officials of the French Defence Ministry had banned the release of any information on the late Iranian doctor.

The international community is constantly witness to the consequences of the inhumane crimes of the régime of Iraq and yet no definitive steps are taken to halt such crimes. The Islamic Republic of Iran once again emphasizes the absolute necessity for such steps in order to prevent further violations of the rules of international and humanitarian law; violations which are setting an indeed dangerous historical precedent.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18677

Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1987]

I have the honour and indeed the saddest duty to enclose to you with much heavy-heartedness self-explanatory photographs documenting only one instance of numerous heinous and abominable Iraqi actions of ultimate inhumanity which have claimed the lives of hundreds of our innocent schoolchildren.⁸

It grieves us that despite such tragic crimes on the part of the Iraqi Ba'athist régime, the international community in general and the Security Council in particular continue their questionable silence and no expression of outrage and condemnation is heard. Indeed, the Islamic Republic of Iran regards the Security Council partially responsible for the plight of the youngsters in these photos.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and the annexed photographs were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18678

Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that in continuation of its repeated violations of rules of international law pertaining to the protection of civilian populations in time of war, the Ba'athist régime of Iraq again carried out aerial bombardments of several cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The details are as follows:

City	Date	Martyrs	Wounded	City	Date	Martyrs	Wounded
Khorramabad	3 February	7	2	Dezful	"	3	—
Koohdasht	"	4	20	Isfahan	6 February	10	—
Pol-e-Dokhtar	"	7	45	Tabriz	"	1	—
Tabriz	4 February	2	3	Gachsaran	"	6	10
Shooshtar	5 February	9	50				

It should also be noted that on the above dates, Qom was attacked four times, Khorramabad three more times, Tabriz two more times, Saqqez and Marivan were each attacked twice. Dezful, Isfahan, Gachsaran and Shooshtar became targets for a second time while Iraqi warplanes also aerially bombarded Arak, Baneh and Bushehr, causing several injuries and martyrdoms. The toll of casualties of these further attacks is still being awaited.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18679

Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that once again on 6 February 1987 the criminal régime of Iraq, via aerial attacks by some warplanes, used chemical weapons in the area known as the Pentagon in the southern operational theatre; several Iranian combatants were consequently injured.

The Iraqi régime thus continues, with impunity, its deplorable and inhumane violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹ It is expected that the international community take immediate measures to halt these crimes by the régime of Baghdad.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18680

Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[10 February 1987]*

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the message from the Board of Directors of the National Society for the Protection of the Mentally Retarded and Physically Disabled Children.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Message from the Board of Directors of the Society for the Protection of the Mentally Retarded and Physically Disabled Children

On behalf of the National Society for the Protection of the Mentally Retarded and Physically Disabled Children, may we seize this opportunity to reveal the immense crimes perpetrated in bombardments of civilian areas of Iran by the Iraqi warplanes, which mercilessly ruin populous sections and are horrifyingly increasing similar crimes in all cities without showing any commitment or subordination to international rules.

On 10 January 1987 at 1230 hours Iraqi warplanes appeared over the city of Boroujerd and raided a school for disabled children, causing the loss of life of 80 innocent and deprived children. If such horrible crimes are not condemned by international authorities and not denounced by human rights followers, the dimensions of Iraqi war crimes and transgressions from international conventions will be increased. In conclusion, this Society expects the revered United Nations authorities to condemn and prevent such ruthless attacks on defenceless and innocent people in various areas.

DOCUMENT S/18682*

Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[11 February 1987]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to once again express the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and intensification of attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh in Beirut, and Rashidieh in Tyre. The consequences for the civilian population have been tragic. Since my letter of 10 November 1986 on this subject [S/18452], the violence and destruction have escalated, causing thousands of casualties.

The Committee wishes to express its utmost concern at the fact that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been unable to deliver food or medicines to these camps, which are surrounded and remain inaccessible. Thousands of innocent women, children and old people are trapped in the camps; several of them are ill and close to starvation.

The sufferings and hardships of the Palestinians in the refugee camps and the destruction they are suffering ought to arouse the indignation of the international community. In view of the seriousness

of this situation, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to make an urgent appeal to all interested parties to use their influence to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide essential emergency relief to the Palestinian refugees, for whom the international community bears special responsibility.

At the same time, the Committee urges you to renew your efforts to promote a just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, the underlying cause of the Middle East conflict, since, in the absence of such a solution, the violence will continue to intensify, with disastrous consequences not only for the region but also for international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/122-S/18682.

DOCUMENT S/18683*

**Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[11 February 1987]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 1.30 p.m. on 8 February 1987 and the following note was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their previous baseless allegations, the Pakistani authorities have once again claimed that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has allegedly attacked through ground- and airspace the Shilman region of Khyber Agency, Meramsh of North Waziristan Agency and Nanbargi of Bajawal Agency on 15, 16 and 19 January 1987.

"The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation, consider these charges as baseless and tendentious and reject them totally. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such fallacious and baseless allegations which have no other result but the deterioration of the situation along the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the text of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of
Afghanistan to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/123-S/18683.

DOCUMENT S/18684*

**Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[11 February 1987]*

Further to my letter dated 23 January 1987 [S/18627], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 4 and 6 February 1987.

On 4 February, at 1118 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace by six km in the Domandi area, north of Chaman, and dropped a few bombs, as a result of which four civilians were killed.

On 6 February, between 2230 hours and 2252 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired about 100 rounds of artillery in the Domandi area, north of Chaman, as a result of which five personnel of the Pakistan armed forces were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 10 February, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/124-S/18684.

DOCUMENT S/18685*

Letter dated 11 February 1987 from the representative of Venezuela
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[11 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on behalf of the Contadora Group by the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Simón Alberto Consalvi, at the Third Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of Central America and of the States members of the European Community and of the Contadora Group, held at Guatemala City on 9 February 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of
Venezuela to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on behalf of the Contadora Group by the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Third Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of Central America and the States members of the European Community and of the Contadora Group, held at Guatemala City on 9 February 1987

The countries of the Contadora Group are particularly pleased and encouraged to note the significant role which the European Community and the countries of the isthmus are prepared to play jointly in overcoming the obstacles which, in the economic sphere, are due to the political and social instability of Central America.

The European Community, which has now been strengthened and enlarged, is perhaps living proof, at the international level, that political tensions, economic competition, historic antagonisms, ideological differences with regard to the economic and social policies of States, and cultural and language barriers can be overcome without prejudice to the sovereignty and identity of individual parties, in the pursuit of a common goal.

There can be no better example for Latin America in general, and there is undoubtedly no better example for a Central America torn apart by misunderstanding from inside and outside. Over and above, the European Community is an actor on the international political and economic stage, and its commitment to Central America, the question which has brought us together again, underscores that form of involvement and influence in the settlement of contemporary conflicts on the basis of international law and democratic convictions.

As members of the Contadora Group, whose initiatives in response to the Central American crisis are well known to all, our countries have been encouraged in their efforts by the signing of the co-operation agreement between the European Community and the States parties to the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration and Panama, which took place in Luxembourg on 12 November 1985 on the occasion of the Second Ministerial Conference. The fact that the agreement focuses on economic and trade co-operation and on development, emphasizes activities that are regional in scope and addresses the basic internal and international problems confronting Central America reflects the constructive contribution of the respective parties in identifying priority needs and the options for co-operation from outside sources.

It is gratifying to note that this relationship may be developed and expanded over a period of time according to the nature of the region's problems and within an institutional framework that is open to improvement.

The Contadora Group welcomes the recent entry into force of the aforementioned agreement and hopes that it will have a favourable effect on the situation in Central America and set the

tone for constructive international co-operation on the part of other developed countries as well as international organizations.

The European Community today has very important responsibilities in the international economic arena. No one can fail to recognize that it shares in the global responsibility for reactivating multilateral co-operation in international trade and finance, where there is a crisis that has serious implications for the economic situation of the region and its prospects for growth and development. It is not superfluous to reiterate that the obstacles of underdevelopment and armed conflict are compounded by the instability in commodity trade—which is causing a depression in the traditional economies of the region—and by the lack of long-term solutions to the problems of external debt and financing.

While the Contadora Group and European Community do not necessarily see eye to eye on the approach to those issues (as witness the inability of the Contadora Group to subscribe to the joint economic communiqué of the Luxembourg Conference [S/17681, annex III]), we believe that multilateral dialogue and co-ordination are essential in addressing those issues and that the process calls for constructive leadership and a moderating role on the part of the Community.

We should point out that despite the external crisis affecting the Latin American economies, the co-operative effort in Central America is neither new nor insignificant. Neither Latin America as a whole nor the Contadora Group (let alone any of our countries taken individually) has the resources to match the financial, commercial and technological resources of the European Community or its member States. Nevertheless, we have, as far as possible, marshalled our markets, our technical resources and our energy and financial resources to serve the development of the Central American countries.

We shall soon be undertaking, on a more structured basis and with due regard for the priorities of the subregion, new programmes within the framework of the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America, which includes not only the Contadora countries, but also many other Latin American countries. Such individual or joint Latin American efforts call for very large sums and for resource commitments which none of us find it easy to make in the economic circumstances.

The goodwill represented here by developed and developing countries opens up a range of opportunities and options, and it is for the countries of the isthmus to evaluate and use them to the full. We have opted for an approach to problems and their solutions which we all agree is compatible with respect for sovereignty and self-determination but which must undoubtedly also be accompanied by a regional commitment to promote coexistence and progress once again, by transcending disagreement, intransigence, mistrust and conflicting dogmas. We hope that progress along this course will reveal the signs that will confirm our convictions and justify our economic and political approach.

In the absence of a political settlement, economic co-operation lacks a stable base. But the fact remains that the roots of the instability are socio-economic.

Central America is in a serious situation. The region has some 23 million inhabitants, more than half of whom live in dire poverty. Population growth is extremely high and, except in Costa Rica, unemployment is also very high. With the exception of Honduras, the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index has gone beyond double digits, and even beyond triple digits in the countries in conflict. All the countries have a trade deficit, a balance-of-payments deficit and an external debt burden so heavy that there is no immediate solution.

In the light of that situation, external co-operation programmes absolutely demand a resolute commitment on the part of the countries of the region themselves to lay a sound foundation for economic stability in each country and throughout the region, so

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/125-S/18685.

that external co-operation might play a complementing and supporting role.

In this connection, given the far-reaching economic crisis in each individual country and in the region as a whole, there is a clear need for national programmes involving economic policies which, in the medium term, would foster economic growth, lead to increased and diversified exports, create more jobs and bring inflation under control, and which would be accompanied by sectoral reforms of a structural nature. If that could be done, the prospects for a comprehensive solution to the Central American crisis would be improved. Central American integration could be strengthened and could become a key element in restoring political harmony in the region, and external co-operation could be better channelled and better balanced. As members of the Contadora Group, our countries are prepared to make a contribution in this area on the basis of our own experience.

We are convinced, perhaps because of that experience, that the most constructive economic contribution which we can now make to Central America involves not a greater volume of financial resources, but the gradual promotion and strengthening of the region's own absorptive capacity in the light of the unmet needs underlying regional instability, as well as co-ordination of and complementarity between our individual or multilateral efforts so as to ensure that they are as effective as possible and have the effects and repercussions desired by all.

The Contadora peace initiative has been given a decisive boost by the Support Group. We wish to take this opportunity to underscore our appreciation of the invaluable contribution made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, with whom we have worked so hard in what has been a Latin American experiment in teamwork that has no precedent in the region.

In this combined operation over the past few years, we have always been very mindful of the solidarity and support of the European Community, as we have pointed out in various communiqués and statements. We attach the utmost importance to political dialogue with the Europeans, for we are convinced that the common ground which we unequivocally share with regard to the Central American crisis can effectively help to create a climate conducive to a spirit of understanding and to the application of solutions that are ultimately in keeping with the genuine aspirations of the Central American peoples.

We should also like to draw attention to the support given to us by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, who were kind

enough to accompany us on our recent visit to Central America. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and Mr. Baena Soares, two renowned Latin Americans whose receptiveness, earnestness and thoughtfulness are a credit to our peoples, have offered a range of services which the two organizations are in a position to provide as a contribution to the peace effort. That is an initiative of unquestionable significance. In my opinion, it would be rash not to give it all due consideration.

We fully appreciate this political dialogue between the European Community, Central America and the Contadora countries, and we view it as yet another step in the process of fostering the search for negotiated and peaceful solutions, promoting trust throughout the region, self-determination on a democratic basis, respect for the sovereignty of the Central American countries and the exercise of inalienable human rights and, lastly, improving the well-being of the population in keeping with the modest demands of our peoples, who in the past were apparently denied by history their right to civilization and tolerance.

As that great Mexican Carlos Fuentes said recently, we must lay the foundations for coexistence in our region in the twenty-first century. Coexistence means mutual respect, the proper exercise of sovereignty by each country, the appreciation of each country's possibilities. It means co-operation and integration, the abandonment of anachronistic dogmas, the renunciation of violence, absolute guarantees of the inalienable rights of the individual. It also means clear-sightedness as to what we are and what we desire, without interference, without distortion and without anachronistic ambitions of reconquest. We desire co-operation in order to be ourselves, not in order to stop being ourselves.

Thank you, President Vinicio Cerezo, for bringing us back to Guatemala. Few peoples have struggled harder for democracy in our Latin America than the people of Guatemala. From the lines in the palms of your hands, we can often foresee our own destiny. We truly admire you for your perseverance, your courage and your vocation for freedom. We admire Guatemala for the position it has taken, a position marked by intelligence, a sense of moderation and a desire to seek and offer initiatives and opportunities for reconciliation among Central Americans, a position which shows that this young democracy has confidence in itself.

The Central American countries are one and the same people. Any efforts made by the countries of the European Community and the countries of Latin America, with their deep-rooted democratic tradition and profound awareness of their responsibilities, must be designed to encourage Central Americans to seek reconciliation among themselves and also to seek their own roots, with a view to ultimately enjoying a decent and peaceful life.

DOCUMENT S/18686*

Report of the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[12 February 1987]*

1. At the meeting held in Rio de Janeiro on 17 and 18 December 1986, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, the members of the Contadora Group, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, the countries of the Support Group, requested my participation, as well as the participation of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), in a visit to the five Central American countries which they had decided to organize as a matter of urgency with a view to resuming their peace initiative.

2. I decided to accept the invitation from the eight Ministers, in view of the rapid deterioration of the situation in the region and the serious threat of an outbreak of hostilities there, and also in the light of

Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and General Assembly resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984 and 41/37 of 18 November 1986. In those resolutions, the Council and the Assembly unanimously expressed their concern at the serious situation in the region and their firm support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group, which has had the backing of the Support Group since July 1985; and also requested me to keep them both informed of developments in the situation and the implementation of those resolutions.

3. As reflected in their Rio de Janeiro communiqué of 18 December 1986, one of the factors leading to the invitation from the eight Ministers for Foreign Affairs was the joint offer of services extended on 18 November 1986 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the OAS Secretary-General to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/127-S/18686.

the five Central American States and the eight countries of the Contadora Group and the Support Group. That offer, which had been prompted by my growing concern, shared by my OAS counterpart, at the seriousness of the situation on the isthmus, was designed to bring to their attention the resources available to the two organizations, with the aim of promoting or, where appropriate, complementing the Contadora peace initiatives.

4. The visit began on 18 January with a preliminary meeting of the eight Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Panama City, a meeting attended by the OAS Secretary-General and myself. We then visited Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador on 19 and 20 January. In the course of the visit, I was present, together with the OAS Secretary-General, at discussions between the Presidents and high authorities of the aforementioned countries and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group. In addition, I held separate discussions on problems of the region and other matters with each of the heads of State of the respective countries. The mission ended in Mexico City on 21 January, when a communiqué was issued by the eight Ministers [S/18637, annex].

5. Despite its relatively brief duration, the visit did enable me to make a personal assessment of the situation as a whole and of the positions of the five Central American Governments, as expressed orally and, in some cases, also in writing, with regard to the ongoing crisis in the region. Those contacts have led me to the realization that the five Governments maintain, with different degrees of emphasis and with nuances, their commitment to the basic principles underlying the Contadora approach.

6. I have, however, noted that this meeting of the minds, which should lay the basis for reactivating the negotiating process, is currently neutralized by other factors such as the growing climate of mistrust between certain States in the area; the impact of factors external to the region; the difficulties which the parties are having translating their stated desire for peace into specific actions; and the existence of a vicious circle with respect, on the one hand, to the internal democratization process and, on the other, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and of non-use of force. I have also noted that there are objections to resuming the dialogue, which are basically of a purely procedural nature. It is to be hoped that, given the necessary political will, formulas will be found to dispel these and other obstacles to dialogue, which is the basic premise for any effort to bring about peace. Only thus will it be possible to begin to break the vicious circle mentioned above.

7. Under the circumstances, I am pleased by the determination of the eight Governments of the Contadora Group and the Support Group to persevere with their peace efforts, for I remain convinced that there is no fitting alternative to a peaceful, negotiated and regional solution to the Central American conflict.

8. I cannot fail to mention the deep impression made on me by the natural disasters which have befallen the capitals of some of the countries in the region: Managua, much of which was destroyed in 1972; and San Salvador, with its thousands of

homeless people and its ruined buildings tumbling into the streets as a result of the recent earthquake. These disasters merely underscore something that was already self-evident: the need to draw up an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development for the region, which in turn will help facilitate the solution of the political crisis it is undergoing. The recent meeting in Guatemala City between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community or their representatives, and their five Central American colleagues, with the participation of the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group, is important in that connection.

9. As I had occasion to point out during my discussions with the heads of State of the Central American countries, one of the most painful consequences of the crisis which the area is experiencing is the growing number of refugees in the neighbouring countries. With the co-operation of the countries of asylum, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is providing protection and assistance to over 125,000 refugees and, at the same time, exploring with the countries of origin the possibility of voluntary repatriation for those who wish to return to their homes. Although an overall peace agreement in Central America would clearly help create conditions favourable to the voluntary repatriation of the refugees, it should be possible in the mean time to take steps to improve their living conditions while resisting any temptation to use them for purposes of proselytism or political propaganda and facilitating UNHCR's repatriation operations.

10. Central America is today at a historical crossroads: it can either choose to overcome suspicions and animosities, which are based on ideological differences that are frequently exaggerated, and work out harmonized strategies to promote the economic and social development of the region, or it can choose to continue down the dangerous path leading towards a generalized conflict with fatal consequences for all peoples of the isthmus and unpredictable repercussions on the rest of the continent. I wish to take this opportunity to appeal again to the Central American Governments to join together to seek political solutions to the problems that divide them. I also wish to urge all the other States, above all those with ties to and interests in the region, to facilitate a negotiated solution to the crisis and to join forces to establish a co-ordinated plan of large-scale economic assistance to the five countries in the area.

11. The countries of the isthmus, which have common ethnic, cultural and linguistic roots and a combined population of not more than 25 million, must overcome their differences, however serious they may appear, for they pale by comparison with what historically has been their common enemy: underdevelopment. Overcoming underdevelopment would be the best way to guarantee a just and lasting peace in Central America and also to dispel any security concerns which third parties might have. I, for my part, interpreting the sentiment of the international community as expressed in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, shall spare no effort to help bring peace and development to that area.

DOCUMENT S/18687

**Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[12 February 1987]*

On instruction from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Tehran Persian-language radio stated, on 2 February 1987, that General Zahirnezhad, the representative of Khomeini on the Iranian Supreme Defence Council, Colonel Sohrabi, the Chief of General Staff of the Iranian Army, and a group of officials and foreign guests had participated in a round-table meeting in Tehran to discuss the situation of Iraqi prisoners. According to this report, during the meeting the presiding officer of the Committee on the Administration of the Affairs of Iraqi Prisoners spoke as follows: "More than 13,500 non-Muslim prisoners have embraced Islam as a result of political and ideological indoctrination efforts among prisoners."

The above-cited statement of the Irani official attests to a blatant violation of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and a contravention of the principles of international humanitarian law, inasmuch as it is a clear indication of the terrorizing of Iraqi prisoners and the forcible modification of not only their political beliefs but also their religious beliefs.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18688

**Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Egypt
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[12 February 1987]*

On behalf of the Group of African States, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in South Africa.

*(Signed) Abdel Halim BADAWI
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18689

**Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[12 February 1987]*

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many letters concerning the continued determination of the Iranian régime to strike at purely residential areas, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18674, I have the honour to inform you that Khomeini's war criminals fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad at 8.45 p.m. (local time) on 11 February 1987. The missile struck a populated residential area, killing a number of civilians, injuring a number of others and causing damage to a number of houses and commercial stores.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18690

Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that yesterday, 11 February 1987, the criminal Ba'athist régime of Iraq undertook aerial attacks against Iranian cities, a continuation of its despicable war crimes. The details are as follows:

City	Time	Martys	Wounded	City	Time	Martys	Wounded
Qom	1015	—	40	Rabat	1235	2	3
Tehran	1030	—	—	Maragheh	1245	5	27
Koohdasht	1059	3	5	Ghazvin	1300	—	3
Orumiyeh	1115	5	1	Isfahan	1420	12	20
Tabriz	1125	—	2	Miyanch	1708	1	13
Nahavand	1210	2	8	Boroujerd	—	—	6

The attack on Qom targeted to residential areas and the Ayatollah Golpayegani hospital. Tehran was also aerielly bombarded for a second time when a residential area became the target of enemy warplanes; certain damages were incurred. The United Nations team has been asked to inspect the site of bombardment.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18692*

Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the text of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative of
Afghanistan to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1987 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you may have already been informed through the international mass media, a civilian aircraft of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while on an internal flight over Khost Grant county, was shot down by the extremist armed groups.

As a result of this tragic incident, a crew of six and 30 passengers on board, including children, women and the elderly, were martyred. This action takes place at a time when endeavours are continuing for the realization of national reconciliation aimed at ending bloodshed and fratricide and ensuring nation-

wide peace in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Resorting to such actions means that the reactionary and imperialist circles in open hostility to the programme of national reconciliation are encouraging the anti-State extremist group to disrupt peace and security by creating such incidents as to bring about artificial obstacles on the path of the realization of this policy. The shooting down of this civilian aircraft by those at the service of reactionary and imperialist circles—who harbour another objective, that is, of continuing and prolonging the war and hostility in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and maintaining a tense situation around Afghanistan—is in gross violation of all internationally accepted norms, including the provisions of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.⁹

Convinced that all peace-loving humanity and all those truly fighting for the cause of human rights will raise their voice of protest against this inhuman deed, I kindly request you to protest against this action and to make use of your normal authority in preventing the repetition of such impermissible deeds.

Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/128-S/18692.

DOCUMENT S/18693

Letter dated 13 February 1987 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[17 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter of 13 January 1987 [S/18588], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled "The battle of Fada—the proof of Libya's folly".¹⁰

This document provides irrefutable proof of Libyan acts of aggression, which my Government has been denouncing for years. These acts of aggression have grown particularly acute since October 1986.

Now, after the defeats handed to the Libyan forces of aggression on 2 January 1987 at Fada and at Zouar, the aggressor, which has since stepped up its aerial attacks against towns in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region and has massed more than 13,000 heavily armed men at Faya, Ouadi-Doum, Ounianga Kebir, Gouro and Aouzou, to mention only a few of the towns still under its control, is preparing a new series of attacks.

These reinforcements and the aerial bombings of towns reclaimed by the valiant Chadian national armed forces amply demonstrate this, as do the

repeated land attacks, which are always repulsed, against the town of Zouar.

The Libyan menace which is pressing harder than ever against Chad's territorial integrity and independence seriously threatens the maintenance of peace and security in the subregion.

It is therefore incumbent upon the Security Council, the world peace-keeper, to assume its responsibilities: Libya must withdraw its occupying troops from Chad and respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of my country. This must be done if peace and normal relations of good-neighbourliness are to be re-established between the two countries.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this enclosed publication to be circulated as a document of the Security Council and to have it placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamet Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of
Chad to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18694*

Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the protest note dated 12 February 1987 from Mr. Carlos López Contreras, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

I should be grateful if you would have this text, the subject of which has already been reported to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio RENDÓN BARNICA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
Honduras to the United Nations

ANNEX

Protest note dated 12 February 1987 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Nicaragua

I have the honour to write to you in order to bring to your attention certain incidents which threaten peace and security in the Central American region and which are being perpetrated with increasing frequency by the Sandinist People's Army against Honduran territory, the Government of Honduras and the Honduran army.

Today, Thursday, 12 February 1987, at 12 noon in the village of El Español, El Paraíso Department, a Honduran army patrol was ambushed and attacked by heavily armed members of the Sandinist People's Army, resulting in a clash that left one Honduran soldier dead and three wounded. The soldier killed in

action was Sebastián Ramos Espinoza; those wounded were Second Lieutenant Jaime Manuel González Ayala, Corporal Félix Emilio Cáliz and Private Bernardo Aguilar Lagos.

Despite the repeated protests which my Government has sent through you to the Government of Nicaragua, armed attacks by the Sandinist People's Army against Honduran troops in Honduran territory guarding the border between our two countries have continued without your Government taking any action to prevent them. The deaths of Honduran army border troops are criminal acts deliberately prepared and carried out by the Sandinist People's Army.

Once again, the Government of Honduras protests most vehemently against the incidents that took place today in the area of El Español and calls for an end to these often-denounced attacks, while demanding immediate reparation for damages and adequate compensation for the family of the soldier who was killed and the three who were wounded.

My Government, Sir, continues to seek an intelligent and rational solution to the problems which the Government of Nicaragua is causing it daily. The Government of Honduras does not believe that it is by violence, criminal attacks, armed incursions into neighbouring States or attempts to draw other countries into its internal conflict that the problems created by the Government of Nicaragua must be solved, given the political, ideological and general intolerance that that Government has imposed within Nicaragua.

My Government has denounced this criminal act to the Organization of American States in order to prove to the civilized world that it is the Sandinist Government which is breaking all international laws and violating the sovereignty of neighbouring States on the pretext of warding off an external threat.

My Government, exercising its right to self-defence, reserves the right to take any international measures to obtain compensation it deems appropriate in the wake of the latest Sandinist attack against Honduras.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/129-S/18694.

DOCUMENT S/18696

Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's persistence in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18689, I have the honour to enclose details of Iranian artillery and aerial bombardment of purely residential areas in Iraq during the period from 4 to 16 February 1987. This bombardment resulted in the death of 67 civilians and wounded a further 213, besides causing material damage as listed in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Date	City/town	Details
8 February	Basra	1 civilian wounded; 1 building and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Sayyid Sadiq Khanaqin	1 house damaged 1 civilian wounded; 3 houses destroyed; 8 houses and 3 other buildings damaged
9 February	Basra	1 woman killed; 1 house destroyed; 6 houses, 10 stores, 1 restaurant, 1 residential building, 9 civilian vehicles and 3 other buildings damaged
	Sulaymaniyah	6 civilians, including 2 children and 1 woman, killed and 21, including 4 women and 4 children, wounded; 22 houses and 2 civilian vehicles damaged
10 February	Badrah	1 house damaged; 1 garden burned
	Basra	1 civilian killed and 5, including 2 children, wounded; 4 stores burned; 4 other stores, 1 hotel and 5 civilian vehicles damaged
11 February	Sayyid Sadiq	1 civilian vehicle and 1 house damaged
	Khanaqin	1 house destroyed; 2 houses damaged
12 February	Baghdad	Residential area struck by Iranian surface-to-surface missile at 8.45 p.m. (local time): a number of civilians killed and a number of others wounded; some houses and stores destroyed
	Basra	9 civilians, including 2 children and 1 woman, killed and 41, including 16 children and 3 women, wounded; 2 houses destroyed; 2 other houses burned; the tomb of Imam Abdullah ibn Ali, 1 intermediate school, a number of stores, 4 other buildings and 8 civilian vehicles damaged
13 February	Basra	1 civilian killed and 10, including 4 children and 1 woman, wounded; 4 houses destroyed; 31 houses, 7 stores, 4 residential apartments and 6 civilian vehicles damaged
	Sulaymaniyah	2 civilians killed and 18, including 1 child, wounded; 1 house destroyed; 3 houses, 1 other building and 5 civilian vehicles damaged
6 February	Badrah	4 houses destroyed
	Khanaqin	3 houses and 1 hospital damaged
6 February	Baghdad	Densely populated area struck by a surface-to-surface missile at 7.25 (local time): a number of citizens killed and a number of others wounded; civilian property damaged
	Basra	6 civilians, including 1 woman and 1 child, killed and 13, including 3 women and 1 female child, wounded; 1 house

Date	City/town	Details	Date	City/town	Details
		destroyed; 4 houses, 3 other buildings and 3 civilian vehicles damaged		Arbil	Attack by 1 Iranian enemy aircraft: 1 woman and 1 female child killed; 5 civilians, including 2 children and 2 women, wounded; 7 houses destroyed
	Sulaymaniyah	4 civilians, including 2 women, killed and 10, including 2 women and 3 children, wounded; 1 house and 1 elementary school destroyed	15 February	Basra	2 civilians killed and 19 others, including 6 children and 1 woman, wounded; 9 houses damaged; 1 other house burned; 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Shahrizur	1 woman killed; 1 other woman wounded		Sulaymaniyah	7 houses, 4 stores and 8 civilian vehicles damaged
	Dirluk, Dohuk Governorate	Bombing attack by 2 Iranian aircraft: 2 civilians killed and 5, including 3 children, wounded		Badrah	1 garden damaged
14 February	Basra	4 civilians wounded; 2 houses, a number of stores, 2 other buildings and 5 civilian vehicles damaged	16 February	Basra	10 civilians, including 2 children and 2 women, killed and 28, including 4 women, wounded; 3 houses burned; 3 other houses destroyed; 1 residential apartment burned; 1 residential building damaged; a number of stores burned
	Sulaymaniyah	14 houses and 1 civilian vehicle damaged		Sulaymaniyah	1 civilian wounded; 6 houses burned; 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Halabja	3 civilians killed and 2 wounded; 3 houses destroyed		Khanaqin	1 house, 1 other building and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Khanaqin	3 houses destroyed		Badrah	2 buildings damaged
	Qazaniya	4 civilians killed and 5 others wounded; 5 houses destroyed			

DOCUMENT S/18697*

Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[18 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to circulate the document annexed hereto, which constitutes the proposal put forward by Mr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, at the meeting with Mr. José Napoleón Duarte, President of the Republic of El Salvador; Mr. Vinicio Cerezo, President of the Republic of Guatemala; and Mr. José Azcona Hoyo, President of the Republic of Honduras, held at San José on 15 February 1987.

The measures set forth in the proposal will be considered at a further meeting of the Central American presidents, which is to be held at Esquipulas, Guatemala, within 90 days.

I request you to have this letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of
Costa Rica to the United Nations

ANNEX

Proposal put forward by the President of Costa Rica at the meeting with the Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras held at San José on 15 February 1987

The introductory part of the proposal was signed by all the presidents. It was agreed that the proposed measures should be considered at a further meeting, to be held at Esquipulas, Guatemala, within 90 days.

THE TIME FOR PEACE

Peace in the Americas can be maintained only through independence for each of the nations concerned, political and economic co-operation among the peoples of the Americas, exercise of the

broadest freedoms, the functioning of stable democratic régimes, fulfilment of the basic requirements of the populations concerned and progressive disarmament.

The time for peace has come. The dictatorships that for so many years determined the fate of many peoples in the Americas systematically violated human rights and engulfed the populations concerned in poverty, exploitation, servitude, inequality and injustice.

The time for peace has come. There are still dictators in a few countries in the Americas, and under them contempt for the principal human values persists. This peace whose time has come therefore calls for an end to the dictatorships that continue to exist. Joint action must be taken to bring about the removal of tyrants anywhere where peoples are the victims of deprivation of freedom in any form. Preferably, such removal should take the form of a peaceful transition—without bloodshed—to democracy.

This peace whose time has come also calls for an end to extreme poverty and for the realization of equal opportunity for all. Without such a commitment to justice, there will continue to be conflict.

This peace whose time has come also calls for the strengthening of democracies throughout the Americas. In situations where the doors to freedom and democracy have been opened, where men and women can elect freely and at regular intervals those who govern them and where political pluralism, dialogue and freedom of expression prevail, armed struggle can be regarded only as a desire to establish another dictatorship. Armed struggle does not represent a struggle for freedom but, rather, an endeavour by fanatics to impose the beliefs of a minority—whatever its ideology—by means of force. A clear example of such fanatical struggles, whose goal is to prevent the development of freedom in democracies, is provided by the continuing guerrilla warfare in El Salvador, Peru and Colombia.

In the case of Central America, the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras assert that the time for peace has come. They desire a stable, lasting peace, which can be attained only under a democratic form of government that is committed to helping the neediest. The Governments in question seek reconciliation between peoples, so that brothers should not

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/130-S/18697.

continue to kill one another. They reaffirm their faith in political solutions to problems and declare that where there is freedom and democracy, dialogue replaces guns, security banishes fear and co-operation takes the place of selfishness.

Central America is not alone in its endeavour to bring about the triumph of peace. For four years now, the Contadora Group has, through its mediation, been expressing the sentiment of a Latin America that seeks peaceful solutions to conflicts between its peoples. The Contadora Support Group is a manifestation of fraternal peoples who, having taken the path to democracy once again, proclaim that there is no substitute for freedom and democracy in the endeavour to achieve reconciliation in Central America. The Organization of American States has witnessed solemn promises to bring about peace and has taken many initiatives to promote peace and fulfilment of the undertakings made by the parties concerned. The United Nations has taken a keen interest in the Central American problem, in keeping with its responsibilities in the area of the promotion of world peace.

The Central American Governments have played an active role in the process designed to achieve security and peaceful coexistence in the region. This process prompted the five States in question to reach agreement on the Document of Objectives [S/16041, annex] of 9 September 1983 of the Contadora Group and on the Esquipulas Declaration [S/18106, annex] of 25 May 1986.

The democratic Governments of Central America are aware of the fact that the Central American countries have a political duty to solve their conflicts. They therefore believe that it is urgent to determine what definitive and verifiable action is required in order to promote a settlement of the regional conflict within a clearly defined time-frame.

Thought must be transformed into action, and agreements into reality. The time to act has come. Implementation of agreements expands dialogue, restores trust among peoples and prevents violence and war.

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras—inspired by the charter of the Organization of American States (Charter of Bogotá) and by the Charter of the United Nations—with a view to promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes and prevailing upon States to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and security—make the proposal set forth below to the Government of Nicaragua, for implementation in the context of mediation by the Contadora Group.

In view of the critical situation in Central America and the urgent need jointly to take the path towards peace, the Nicaraguan Government is urged to accept this proposal within the next 15 days. The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras believe that prompt action is indispensable in order to deal with differences that could lead to an even more serious conflict.

PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING A STABLE AND LASTING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The Governments of the five Central American States undertake to follow the procedures set forth in this proposal, with a view to achieving the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the charter of the Organization of American States, the Guatemala Declaration,¹¹ the Punta del Este Communiqué [S/17906, annex], the Panama Message [S/18143, annex], the Document of Objectives, the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [S/17736, annex], the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/18184, annex II] and the Esquipulas Declaration.

To that end, they shall proceed as follows.

1. National Reconciliation

(a) Amnesty

In the 60 days following the signing of this document by all the Governments of the Central American States, a general amnesty for political and related offences shall be decreed in those Central American countries where armed struggles are being waged. The corresponding amnesty decrees shall establish all necessary provisions guaranteeing the inviolability of life, freedom in all its forms, property and security of person.

Such decrees shall also set up, in each of those States, a National Commission for Reconciliation and Dialogue made up of repre-

sentatives of the Government, the domestic political opposition, the Catholic Church and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which shall be responsible for testifying to the genuine implementation of the process of national reconciliation.

Within a maximum of six months following the signing of this document, all provisions of the amnesty decree must be judged by the above Commission to have been genuinely and effectively implemented.

(b) Dialogue

The Governments of those Central American States where armed struggles are being waged shall, as of the signing of this document, initiate or reinforce, as the case may be, a broad dialogue with all the domestic political opposition groups which have laid down their arms, as a means of strengthening civilian society and promoting "national reconciliation efforts wherever deep divisions have taken place within society, with a view to fostering participation in democratic political processes in accordance with the law" (Document of Objectives).

2. Cease-fire

Simultaneously with the launching of a dialogue, the warring parties in each country shall suspend military actions.

3. Democratization

As of the signing of this document, an "authentic democratic process that is pluralistic and participatory, which entails the promotion of social justice and respect for human rights, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of every nation to choose, freely and without outside interference of any kind, its own economic, political and social pattern" (Esquipulas Declaration) shall be launched and "measures conducive to the establishment and, where appropriate, improvement of democratic, representative and pluralistic systems that will guarantee effective popular participation in the decision-making process and ensure that the various currents of opinion have free access to fair and regular elections based on the full observance of citizens' rights" (Document of Objectives) shall begin to be adopted in a way that can be verified. In order to ensure good faith in the implementation of this process of democratization, it shall be understood that:

(a) Within 60 days from the signing of this document, there must be complete freedom of television, radio and the press. This complete freedom shall include freedom for all ideological groups, without any exceptions, to launch and operate communication media and to operate them without prior censorship.

(b) Within the same period, complete pluralism of political parties must be established. Political groupings shall, in this connection, have broad access to the communication media and full enjoyment of the rights of association and the power to hold public demonstrations, as well as unrestricted exercise of the right to publicize their ideas orally, in writing and on television.

4. Free elections

Once the conditions inherent in any democracy have been created, free, pluralistic and fair elections shall be held.

The first joint expression of the Central American States on achieving reconciliation and lasting peace for their peoples shall be the holding of elections for the Central American Parliament proposed in the Esquipulas Declaration.

Such elections shall be held simultaneously in all the countries of Central America in the first six months of 1988, at a date to be agreed in due course by the Presidents of the Central American States. They shall be subject to supervision by the Organization of American States in order to guarantee to the whole world the fairness of the process, which shall be governed by the strictest rules of equal access for all political parties to the communication media and by broad opportunities for organizing public demonstrations and any other type of political propaganda.

Once the elections for the Central American Parliament have been held, equally free and democratic elections for the appointment of popular representatives to municipalities, parliament and the office of the President of the Republic shall be held in each country, subject to the same international guarantees and supervision and within the time limits established in their respective Constitutions.

5. Suspension of military aid

Simultaneously with the signing of this document, the Governments of the five Central American States shall request those

Governments from outside the region which are providing either overt or covert military aid to insurgents or irregular forces to suspend such aid, which the Central American Governments regard as running counter to peace efforts in the Central American region. At the same time, they shall request the irregular forces and insurgent groups operating in Central America to refrain from receiving such aid, in order to demonstrate a genuine spirit of Latin Americanism. These requests shall be made pursuant to the provision of the Document of Objectives, which calls for eliminating "the traffic in arms, whether within the region or from outside it, intended for persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries".

6. *Non-use of territory to attack other States*

The five countries signing this document reiterate their commitment to "prevent the use of their own territory by persons, organizations or groups seeking to destabilize the Governments of Central American countries and to refuse to provide them with or allow them to receive military or logistical support" (Document of Objectives).

7. *Weapons reduction*

Within a period of 60 days from the signing of this document, the Governments of the five Central American States shall begin "negotiations for the control and reduction of current stocks of weapons and on the number of armed troops" (Document of Objectives). To this end, the five countries agree to the procedure outlined in the joint proposal by Costa Rica and Guatemala presented in the course of the deliberations of the Contadora Group. Such negotiations shall also cover measures for the disarming of irregular forces operating in the region.

8. *National and international supervision*

(a) *Follow-up Committee*

Within a period of 30 days from the signing of this document, a Follow-up Committee shall be established consisting of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, the Foreign Ministers of the states members of the Contadora Group and the Foreign Ministers

of the states members of the Support Group. This Committee shall be responsible for supervising and verifying compliance with the commitments set forth in this document. Its follow-up functions shall apply even in cases where other organs of supervision and compliance are established

(b) *Support and facilities to supervisory bodies*

In order to reinforce the efforts of the Follow-up Committee, the Governments of the five Central American States shall issue statements of support for its work. All nations interested in promoting the cause of freedom, democracy and peace in Central America may adhere to these statements.

The five Governments shall provide all necessary facilities for the proper conduct of the work and investigations of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Dialogue in each country and the Follow-up Committee.

9. *Evaluation of the progress towards peace*

The Presidents of the five Central American States shall, at a date to be agreed by them in due course but within the six months following the signing of this document, meet at Esquipulas, Guatemala, to evaluate the progress made in the commitments undertaken herein.

10. *Democracy and freedom for peace and peace for development*

In the climate of freedom guaranteed by democracy, the Central American countries shall adopt such economic and cultural agreements as will help to speed up development, in order to make their societies more egalitarian and free from misery.

The elements set forth in this document form a harmonious and indivisible whole. By signing it, the Central American States accept in good faith the obligation to comply, within the established time-limits, with all the elements of this "Procedure for establishing a stable and lasting peace in Central America".

This document shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the Presidents of the Governments of the five Central American States.

DOCUMENT S/18698

Letter dated 17 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 February 1987]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Its serious shortcomings notwithstanding, the Security Council's statement of 22 December 1986 [S/18538] clearly draws attention to the danger of widening the conflict between Iran and Iraq through the escalation of attacks on purely civilian targets, merchant shipping and oil installations of the littoral States. Violations of norms of international humanitarian law and other rules of international law governing the conduct of hostilities by Iraq through

its recent unprecedented intensification of attacks on purely civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran have led to an immense increase in human toll and material destruction. Since 16 January 1987, when the Security Council issued its statement [S/18610] expressing grave concern as to the widening of the conflict through increased attacks on purely civilian areas, according to the latest statistics (which are yet to be completed) Iraq's continued attacks have so far left more than 4,000 martyrs and more than 10,000 injured from among innocent civilians in various Iranian cities and villages.

You are aware that Iraqi rulers have had the audacity to proclaim officially and publicly their policy of continuing and escalating such crimes. Such proclamations show that Iraq does not recognize any limits in violating international law and humanitarian principles, unless the war of aggression, which Iraq itself initiated, is terminated within the framework of its desired condition; a course that would only legitimize the aggression and encourage rather than deter such acts of destruction and lawlessness. According to Reuters, in a recent official statement Iraq's Deputy Chief of Staff stated that "Iraq would continue its aerial attacks on Iranian cities and there exists no boundary between the war of cities and the

war at the battle field". Moreover, Reuters reported that Mr. Ezza Ebrahim, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, has announced that Iraq would extend the war to the entire Iranian territory. Along with intensified attacks on civilian areas, Iraq's use of chemical weapons has increased substantially over the past several weeks.

In the light of the foregoing, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to draw your attention to the following fundamental facts.

1. In its official pronouncements, Iraq has repeatedly reiterated that unless its illegitimate conditions are met it would not only continue its violation of international law, particularly humanitarian regulations, but it would further intensify such a policy.

2. Independent sources, including the United Nations inspection team stationed in Tehran, have reported on various instances of such crimes to the United Nations. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross has twice expressed its deep concern over the recent escalation of attacks on civilian areas by Iraq (statements of 13 January and 11 February 1987).

3. Universally recognized norms of international law call for immediate investigation by competent international authorities of the above-mentioned inhumane crimes as issues independent of the war.

4. The Security Council and you undoubtedly are entrusted with a special responsibility in discharging this international duty. Iraqi crimes, according to the principles and norms of international law, are considered crimes against humanity and require international punishment.

5. As you pointed out in your recent statement, measures taken by responsible international authorities at this juncture should lead to practical and tangible results. It is therefore expected that in the face of the unprecedented crimes of Iraq and the mass killings of innocent civilians as well as intensive use of chemical weapons, which are currently being intensified, the mere statement of position by the responsible authorities would not suffice.

6. More than nine months have elapsed since the Security Council's condemnation of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq [S/17932]. In the mean time, Iraq has continued its resort to such weapons on numerous occasions. Also, ever since the latest statement by the Security Council calling for the cessation of attacks on civilian areas, more than 200 such attacks have been waged against about 40 Iranian cities. Moreover, your repeated calls with regard to the termination of such crimes have been blatantly ignored.

In the light of the aforementioned considerations, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects the responsible international authorities, you in particular, to take urgent measures as regards the following. It goes without saying that such measures constitute the least expectations of the Islamic Re-

public of Iran. Indeed, the world community rightly expects that beyond these, the Security Council and the Secretary-General will devise new initiatives and adopt more effective measures.

1. As the Security Council's statements of 22 December 1986 and 16 January 1987 have related the widening of the conflict directly to the escalation of attacks on purely civilian targets, it is incumbent upon the Security Council to consider the current intensive Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities as a matter of highest priority.

2. Nothing can justify the continued obnoxiousness of the Security Council to the reports that the United Nations team stationed in Tehran has produced. Certainly, the Secretary-General is in a position to find ways of informing pertinent organs of the United Nations of these documents on Iraqi crimes. His periodic reports to the Security Council concerning attacks on non-military vessels in the Persian Gulf have established a precedent that is also applicable in this case.

3. The intensive use of chemical weapons by Iraq in recent weeks has made permanent stationing of an expert team in Tehran to investigate instances of chemical deployment an absolute necessity. In our view, the General Assembly resolutions dealing with the question of verification are in no way incompatible with the independent initiatives and measures taken by the Secretary-General. In this particular case, instances investigated in the past by the expert team dispatched to the Islamic Republic of Iran have established a clear precedent on which the decision to dispatch a permanent team can be based. Furthermore, by the repeated use of chemical weapons, the Geneva Protocol of 1925¹ has been irreparably weakened, and the United Nations definitely carries a specific and urgent responsibility, independent of the question of the imposed war, to reinforce the Protocol.

4. It is necessary that the Security Council and the Secretary-General, in a world-wide appeal, call upon all States to undertake effective measures in order to contribute to the implementation of the existing international regulations for the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict.

5. It is expected that the Secretary-General and other responsible international authorities will take effective steps as concerns the objectives of the 12 June 1984 undertaking [see S/16627].

May I reiterate once again that the responsibility of the concerned international authorities as regards international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict is fully independent of other political considerations, and as such this realm of international relations should be considered and dealt with independently.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
*Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran*

DOCUMENT S/18699*

Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Japan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the following announcement made by the Government of Japan in connection with its emergency assistance to Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Japan's emergency assistance to Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon

The Government of Japan decided on 18 February 1987 to extend emergency financial assistance in the amount of \$300,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its relief operations in refugee camps in Lebanon. This decision was made from a humanitarian point of view in the light of the appeal made by the President of the Security Council in his statement on 13 February 1987 [S/18691], calling on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/131-S/18699.

DOCUMENT S/18702

Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that on 11 and 12 February 1987 the criminal Iraqi régime aerially bombarded several cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in continuation of its violations of the norms of international law. The details of the attacks are as follows:

City	Date	Time	Martyrs	Wounded
Gharveh	11 February	1700	25	28
Saqquez	"	—	7	43
Rabat	"	—	7	17
Qarieh-Tartang (Ilam)	"	1330	3	several
Marivan	"	—	4	20
Gharehpanj vil- lage (Ilam)	"	1345	1	3
Tehran	12 February	1010	11	15
Malayer	"	1008	1	4
Hamadan	"	1130	21	70
Mahabad	"	1131	37	170
Sanandaj	"	1150	4	26
Tehran	"	1400	6	62

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18703

**Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[18 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that on 14 and 15 February 1987 enemy warplanes, in continuation of their inhumane tactic of the bombardment of civilian areas in the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, aerielly bombarded several cities. The details are as follows:

City	Date	Time	Martys	Wounded
Rasht	14 February	1300	13	38
Charara and Pishva vil-lages (Ilam)	15 February	1220	2	7
Salmas and suburbs	"	1220	9	several
Doroud	"	1240	3	37
Tabriz	"	1742	5	41
Aligoudarz	"	1330	12	60
Football stadium (Havar, Ilam)	"	—	19	72

It should also be noted that the cities of Tehran, Isfahan, Tabriz, Zanjan, Malayer, Pol-e-Dokhtar, Koohdasht, Piranshahr, Gharveh, Dezful, and Qom

were also aerielly attacked on 14 February; Tehran was in fact attacked twice on that date. Khorramabad, Isfahan, Koohdasht, Poi-e-Dokhtar and the Third Sha'aban region between Dezful and Andimeshk became targets of savage Iraqi attacks on 15 February. The toll of martyrs and wounded of these attacks is still being awaited.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to reiterate the fact that the lack of support for the rules of international law and indeed the absence of any initiative on the part of the United Nations to enforce these rules not only render questionable the very foundations and validity of international law, but also render the United Nations itself a ceremonial luxury. We therefore believe that the United Nations should, at least for its own credibility, take some measures against such extensive attacks on innocent civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18704

**Letter dated 18 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[18 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday afternoon, 17 February 1987, Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, received Mr. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian Mojahedin-e-Khalq organization and President of the National Iranian Resistance Council.

On behalf of the Iranian people and its forces fighting against the oppressor Iranian régime, Mr. Rajavi asked President Hussein to end the bombing of Iranian towns.

President Hussein reminded Mr. Rajavi that Iraq had long hesitated before responding to the cruel and deliberate bombardments of Iraqi towns contemptuously carried out by the Iranian régime. Over a period of several months that régime had on numerous occasions fired missiles on Baghdad and pounded Basra, Sulaymaniyah and other Iraqi towns with its heavy artillery. Iraq had not retaliated for those acts of aggression, choosing instead to issue repeated warnings that had gone unheeded.

The Iranian régime had pursued this course of action to lay the ground for an invasion of Iraq and the occupation of its territory and towns, forcing Iraq to act to deter the aggressor.

President Hussein also gave Mr. Rajavi further assurance that Iraq was firmly convinced of the need to end the war completely in order that the Iraqi and Iranian peoples might live in security and peace, in accordance with the five principles which he had proclaimed on 2 August 1986 [see S/18258, annex].

President Hussein promised Mr. Rajavi that his request would be brought before the Revolution Command Council and Party leaders for consideration.

Mr. Rajavi expressed his satisfaction and reaffirmed the position of his organization, which advocated the ending of the war and the establishment of a comprehensive and durable peace between Iraq and Iran based on mutual respect of sovereignty and on non-interference in internal affairs, in accordance with the rules of international law.

That afternoon, President Hussein convened a meeting of the Revolution Command Council and regional leaders, during which a number of major questions concerning the Arab nation and Mr. Rajavi's request were considered.

The following decisions were taken at the meeting:

First, Iraq will halt its bombardment of Iranian towns for two weeks as of Thursday, 19 February 1987, at noon (local time). Iraq will consider itself

released from this commitment and will resume its bombings forcefully and on a greater scale if the forces of the Iranian régime shell Iraqi towns and residential areas and if the Iranian régime launches a new assault against Iraqi territory and Iraq's international borders.

Secondly, this temporary halt in the bombing of towns is contingent upon the position of the Iranian régime with regard to peace. That régime must unequivocally espouse a new position consistent with international law and with the five principles proclaimed by President Hussein on 2 August 1986, principles designed to ensure a comprehensive and

lasting peace between the two countries during these two weeks.

Thirdly, this suspension of bombing naturally does not extend to military targets, concentrations of troops or targets bearing a direct or indirect relationship to the war effort of the Iranian régime.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18705

Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[19 February 1987]

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the situation in South Africa and the worsening of the human suffering that the *apartheid* system is causing in that country,

Outraged at the Pretoria racist régime's further intensification of its repressive rule through the imposition of a state of emergency, vesting limitless powers in its security forces, resulting in the arbitrary arrest, detention without trial and torture of over 30,000 people and the killing of over 2,500 men, women and children in the last 20 months, thus further aggravating the already gravely deteriorating situation,

Recalling its resolutions on South Africa, in particular, resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984), 569 (1985) and 591 (1986),

Considering as totally reprehensible the use by the South African régime of repressive measures, including total news blackout,

Acknowledging the legitimacy of the struggle for a free, united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa,

Emphasizing the urgent need for the intensification of international support and assistance to the struggle of the South African people,

Convinced that *apartheid* cannot be reformed and must therefore be dismantled,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's racist policies and military attacks against, and destabilization of, independent States of the region, as well as the illegal occupation of Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the voluntary measures taken by some States against South Africa,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the Pretoria régime's intransigent refusal to co-operate with the international efforts in search of a peaceful solution to the escalating conflict in South Africa compels the international community to impose, as a first step, mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter in discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly on the policies and practices of *apartheid*, the decolonization of Namibia and on its acts of aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring independent States;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a free, united, non-racial and democratic society in their country;

3. *Declares* that racist South Africa's intransigent refusal to comply with the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly constitutes a direct challenge to the authority of the United Nations and a violation of the principles of its Charter;

4. *Determines:*

(a) That the policies and practices of *apartheid* pursued by the Pretoria racist régime, which are the root cause of the grave and deteriorating situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

(b) That the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the repeated armed attacks perpetrated by South Africa and destabilization of neighbouring States constitute grave acts of aggression and a violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

5. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose the following mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Article 41:

(a) Prohibition on the importation of kruggerands;

(b) Prohibition on the importation of South African military articles;

(c) Prohibition on computer exports to South Africa;

- (d) Prohibition on the importation of products from South African parastatal organizations;
- (e) Prohibition on loans to the South African régime;
- (f) Prohibition on air transportation with South Africa;
- (g) Prohibitions on nuclear trade with South Africa;
- (h) Prohibition on the acceptance, receipt, or holding of deposit accounts from the South African régime or from any agency or entity owned or controlled by that régime;
- (i) Prohibition on importation of uranium and coal from South Africa;
- (j) Prohibition on new investment in South Africa;
- (k) Termination of tax treaties and protocols with South Africa;
- (l) Prohibition of government procurements from South Africa;
- (m) Prohibition on the promotion of tourism to South Africa;
- (n) Prohibition on government assistance to, investment in or subsidy for trade with South Africa;
- (o) Prohibition on importation of South African agricultural products and food;
- (p) Prohibition on the importation of South African sugar;

- (q) Prohibition on importation of iron and steel from South Africa;
- (r) Prohibition on exports of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa;
- (s) Prohibition on co-operation with the armed forces of South Africa;
- 6. *Calls upon* all Member States, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, to implement the present resolution;
- 7. *Requests* the specialized agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution;
- 8. *Urges* States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;
- 9. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of this resolution;
- 10. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the present resolution;
- 11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution and to submit his first report not later than 30 June 1987;
- 12. *Also decides* to remain seized of the matter.

DOCUMENT S/18708

Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that, thanks to the acquiescence of the international body, particularly the Security Council, to the war crimes committed by the Iraqi régime, on 16 and 18 February 1987 the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran again became targets of aerial attacks by enemy warplanes, in contravention of all norms of international law. The details are as follows:

City	Date	Time	Martyrs	Wounded
Tabriz	16 February	—	2	—
Tabriz	18 February	1130	—	4
Dezful (Dezful-Andimeshk Highway)	"	1320	5	4
Maragheh	"	1330	—	3
Aligoudarz	"	1350	—	1
Shiraz	"	1445	32	65

It should also be noted that the city of Dezful itself and Islamabad were also bombed, as a result of which many were martyred and injured. Exact figures are still awaited.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18709*

Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 February 1987]

In my letter dated 3 February 1987 [S/18660], I reported the details of a PLO attack against an inter-city bus travelling from Haifa to Jerusalem. Since then, the PLO has assumed responsibility for four more attacks. Its method remains the same: to attack civilians and claim they are military targets.

On 1 February, the PLO launched two rockets against a village in western Galilee. The rockets landed in an empty field. On 3 February, the "Voice of Palestine" from Baghdad announced that "PLO units launched heavy missiles on military centres in western Galilee".

On 2 February, PLO terrorists threw Molotov cocktails at a civilian bus passing through Hebron (again there were no casualties). On 5 February, the "Voice of the PLO" in Baghdad reported that PLO units attacked "a military bus in Hebron damaging the vehicle and injuring one person".

On 12 February, a civilian bus passing through Kalandiah was attacked by PLO terrorists. That same day, the "Voice of Palestine" from Baghdad said that "the PLO had attacked a military bus in Kalandiah with fire-bombs".

On 15 February, two PLO terrorists were heading toward the Meir Hospital in Kfar Saba (which treats many Arab patients) to plant a bomb there. The bomb exploded in the terrorists' car a few hundred yards before they reached the hospital. Later that day, the "Palestine News Agency" announced that the PLO had planted a bomb "in the vehicle of a senior officer of the enemy's intelligence services causing great damage to the vehicle".

There are several points that emerge from this pattern of attacks.

1. By falsely depicting its civilian victims as military targets, the PLO implicitly acknowledges that it is engaging in criminal acts outlawed by the international community.

2. Many of the attempts fail. The PLO lies not only about the nature of the attacks, but also about their outcome.

3. The PLO's failure is magnified by the fact that it has been trying to escalate systematic terrorism against Israel. Abu Abbas, a PLO Executive Committee member and mastermind of the *Achille Lauro* piracy, admitted in *Al-Tadamun* (10 January 1987) that terrorist "operations [in Israel] are organized. Before an operation is carried out, it is preceded by a central decision. A target is selected, an official tactic is followed, and the time for implementation is set". Apart from anything else, this puts the lie to the PLO claim that these attacks are "spontaneous acts" carried out by frustrated individuals.

4. The PLO's claim that its campaign of terror is limited to Judea, Samaria and Gaza is flatly false. Its attacks extend to Haifa, Galilee, Kfar Saba and elsewhere. As Farouk Kaddoumi told *Le Quotidien de Paris*, "Israel is occupied territory whether it was conquered in 1967 or earlier in 1948". The PLO's actions and its admission clearly show that its aim remains the liquidation of all of Israel, considered "occupied territory" in its entirety.

A terrorist organization whose avowed purpose is the destruction of a Member State and whose tactics are wanton attacks against defenceless civilians should be denied any status by nations committed to fighting terrorism and promoting peace. This is particularly true of the United Nations, and any other international forum which claims to pursue peace.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/134-S/18709.

DOCUMENT S/18710

Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[19 February 1987]

The letter to you from the Permanent Representative of Angola, circulated at his request as Security Council document S/18638 of 27 January 1987, contains a compendium of allegations regarding South Africa and especially what is termed "South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola". Such allegations are not new and will continue as long as Luanda is incapable of finding a solution to the civil war which is devastating Angola. A massive Cuban expeditionary force is, after ten years, still inside Angola to sustain the Government

in Luanda against the wishes of the people of Angola and in contravention of the Alvor Agreement.¹²

The facts of the matter are that SWAPO terrorists traditionally attempt to take advantage of the rainy season at this time of the year to cross the Angola/South West Africa border in order to commit violence against the civilian population of South West Africa/Namibia.

Clashes have occurred in the border area which led to skirmishes in the course of which casualties were

suffered. On one occasion SWAPO terrorists fled to a base which they share with FAPLA soldiers, and when the South West Africa Territory Force arrived in the area they were fired upon by FAPLA. In the ensuing fight a number of SWAPO terrorists and FAPLA soldiers were killed.

This incident is yet again evidence that FAPLA actively supports SWAPO terrorists by giving them base facilities and that SWAPO uses the protection provided by FAPLA deployments.

The Government in Luanda and FAPLA commanders in the fifth military region were recently repeatedly urged by letter and personal contact not to grant SWAPO security facilities or any other support and were informed that the security forces would retaliate if attacked.

Despite the fact that the Luanda Government continues to thwart the prospects of peace, South Africa remains prepared to enter into discussions at any time in order to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal. The South African Government continues to strive for peace in the whole of the southern African region and the achievement of internationally recognized independence for South West Africa/Namibia.

I request, Mr. President, that this communication be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. L. MANLEY
Permanent Representative
of South Africa to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18711

Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[19 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's persistence in bombing purely civilian targets in Iraq, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18689, I have the honour to transmit herewith the list of areas shelled by Iranian artillery on 17 and 18 February 1987. These bombings killed 5 civilians and wounded 19 and damaged civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Date	City/town	Casualties
17 February	Basra	3 civilians killed; 11 houses burned, 1 intermediate school, 1 hotel, a number of stores and 17 houses damaged
	Halabja	4 civilians wounded, including 1 woman, and 3 houses damaged
	Khanaqin	1 house destroyed and 1 store damaged
	Sayyid Sadiq	7 houses damaged
	Sirwan area	3 houses damaged
18 February	Basra	1 child killed, 4 civilians wounded; 15 houses, 1 primary school, a number of stores and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Sulaymaniyah	7 civilians wounded, including 2 children and 3 women, and 11 houses damaged
	Khanaqin	1 civilian killed, 4 others wounded and 2 civilian vehicles damaged
	Sayyid Sadiq	24 houses damaged

DOCUMENT S/18712*

Letter dated 19 February 1987 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[20 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 13 February 1987 [S/18693], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled "In self-defence, the Chadian people holds its own against a barbarous conqueror".¹⁰

Unlike the document transmitted to you with the above-mentioned letter, the present document, while calling attention to the international community's conspiracy of silence in the face of Libya's barbarous aggression against Chad, provides a list of Libyan prisoners followed by their photographs, as well as the results of engagements and an account of events from 11 December 1986 to 21 January 1987.

Here once again is proof of Libyan aggression against Chad's independence and territorial integrity. Such glaring proof of unprovoked aggression leaves no room for doubt.

Chad nevertheless remains willing to engage in a dialogue with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict with Libya, even though it is obvious that the sole requisites for peace between the two countries are the withdrawal of the Libyan invasion troops from Chad and Libya's recognition of the borders which Chad inherited from the colonial era.

I request you to circulate the attached document as a document of the Security Council and to have it placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamet Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of
Chad to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/18712/Corr.1 of 27 February 1987.

DOCUMENT S/18713*

Letter dated 20 February 1987 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[20 February 1987]

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to refer to the letter dated 11 February 1987 [S/18682] which the Chairman of the Committee sent to you and to express the Committee's utmost concern at the fact that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has once again been prevented from delivering food and medicines to the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in the vicinity of Tyre, despite the repeated and urgent appeals made recently by the international community.

According to information made public by UNRWA yesterday, a United Nations relief convoy was held up for two consecutive days while trying to deliver food to Palestinian refugees in the Rashidieh camp. The current fighting in West Beirut has hampered all attempts to reach the Burj el-Barajneh and Shatila camps, which are likewise cut off.

In view of the desperate situation of the Palestinian civilians who have been trapped in the camps for months and who are on the verge of starvation, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to reiterate its urgent appeal to you and to all the parties concerned that everything possible should be done to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide emergency relief to the Palestinian refugees, for whom the international community bears a special responsibility.

In conclusion, I would like to request that you have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS-OLIVA
Acting Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/135-S/18713.

DOCUMENT S/18715*

Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[23 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué from the Information and Press Section of the office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua issued on 18 February 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 18 February 1987 by the Information and Press Section of the office of the President of Nicaragua

The constitutional Government of Nicaragua, headed by the President of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has learned the results of the meeting of the Presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, held at San José on 15 February 1987.

Nicaragua has indicated its readiness to engage in dialogue with the Central American leaders without exception, as an essential condition for arriving at firm agreements which will guarantee that peace is brought to the region, a fundamental principle that has been defended and promoted by the Contadora Group and the Support Group.

In that same spirit we have insisted on the need to resume the bilateral dialogue with the Government of the United States, in order to conclude treaties that will guarantee a framework of security and mutual respect.

The results of the San José meeting indicate that Nicaragua has at no time been an impediment to peace, since, having been excluded from that meeting, it is clear that the interventionist policy of the United States is the primary factor that has sabotaged the proposals for peace in the Central American region, including that put forward by President Arias on 15 February 1987 [S/18617, annex].

The results of the San José meeting explain why over a period of four years the Contadora Group and the Support Group have not

yet been able to conclude their peace-making efforts with a firm and verifiable peace agreement.

Nicaragua agrees that the peace plan of President Arias should be incorporated in the Contadora negotiating process so that, through multilateral dialogue, it may be taken into account on a par with other proposals by the Central American Governments, including that of Nicaragua, whose proposal has already been placed before that forum.

Nicaragua confirms its readiness to engage in multilateral or bilateral dialogue in order to accelerate the negotiating process now taking place under the auspices of Contadora and its Support Group.

In that spirit Nicaragua is ready to resume, within the next 90 days, the dialogue on which the Central American Presidents embarked in Esquipulas, Guatemala, in May 1986 at the initiative of President Vinicio Cerezo.

The Government of Nicaragua declares that, while the Central American peoples and Governments are clamouring for peace, the Government of the United States is seeking to heighten tension, escalating the war over Nicaragua and threatening direct military action against our country.

The Government of Nicaragua considers that the following are inseparable elements in the quest for peace in the region:

Cessation of the terrorist policy of the United States Government, which must comply with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice;¹

Unconditional dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua;

Dialogue without exclusion among the Central American leaders;

Effective backing for the Contadora peace efforts provided by the Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States;

Strengthening of democracy on the basis of self-determination, independence and political pluralism on the part of the Central American Governments.

The Government of Nicaragua calls on the Central American leaders to make maximum efforts to defend firmly and with dignity the right to peace which our peoples demand of us.

HERE NO ONE YIELDS

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/139-S/18715.

DOCUMENT S/18716* **

Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, an appeal dated 18 February 1987 of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached document distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/140-S/18716.

** Incorporating document S/18716/Corr.1 of 24 February 1987.

ANNEX

Appeal, dated 18 February 1987, of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

After thorough deliberations, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, have decided to address the following appeal, on behalf of the entire CGDK, to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Kampuchea is, for her size and her population, a small country. The people of Kampuchea do not want war. They only desire to live in peace within their country's present borders and to enjoy good relations with all countries, near and far, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and reciprocal benefits. However, the people of Kampuchea have been obliged to wage the struggle to defend their territory and to assure the survival of their nation against Viet Nam's war of aggression. Even though they have been the victim of that most murderous and devastating war, the people of Kampuchea have spared no effort in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions adopted during the past eight consecutive years.

The eight-point peace proposal formally announced on 17 March 1986 [S/17927, annex II] by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, on behalf of the CGDK, testifies to the sincerity and good will of the Kampuchean people in such endeavours.

In his address on 20 October 1986 before the forty-first session of the General Assembly concerning the situation in Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk clearly stressed the sincerity and good will of the CGDK in making its eight-point peace proposal, in the following terms:

"This proposal testifies to our magnanimity, to the utmost limits of our concessions, to our moderation, and to the spirit of conciliation not only among all Cambodians irrespective of their tendencies, but also towards Viet Nam, our aggressor, as well. It constitutes our national charter at the present time and for the future as well. It depends entirely on Viet Nam—through its agreement to stop its invasion and occupation and to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea—to clear the way for the participation of the Heng Samrin group, set up and maintained by force by Viet Nam in Phnom Penh, in a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, which would organize free general elections under United Nations supervision. It also depends entirely on Viet Nam whether our two countries, placed side by side for eternity, establish once again sincere relations of friendship and co-operation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, on an equal footing, and with mutual respect and reciprocal interests."¹⁴

The past eight years have clearly shown that Viet Nam's military occupation of Kampuchea has caused immeasurable sufferings and sorrows to the Kampuchean people and ruins and devastations to Kampuchea and to the Vietnamese people and Viet Nam as well. Viet Nam's economy has plunged into a dire situation for the past several years, and there has been no indication that it will be able to embark on recovering its course. The Vietnamese people's living condition has been hit hard, and is worsening year after year to the point of causing a serious rift among the Vietnamese leading bodies from the top to the bottom, in the Party and State organs as well as in the army. This unresolved rift has driven the Vietnamese Party, Government and army to a complete paralysis. On the international arena, Viet Nam has lost its prestige and is suffering growing isolation. What are the causes of all this? They are the policy of aggression against Kampuchea and the inextricably bogged-down situation of Viet Nam's forces in Kampuchea. The situation has also clearly shown that as long as Viet Nam keeps prolonging its military occupation of Kampuchea,

it will never be able to solve its desperate situation on the battlefield of Kampuchea and at home. It will undoubtedly meet with more ruins and devastations in addition to worsening difficulties.

For all these reasons, the people of Kampuchea and the CGDK would like to call upon the Vietnamese people and the new Vietnamese leaders to put an end to the military occupation of Kampuchea and to accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. By so doing, Viet Nam will not lose face.

1. The CGDK's eight-point peace proposal allows the SRVN to have enough time and the necessary conditions to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea safely and in an orderly manner.

2. As far as its protégés in Kampuchea are concerned, Viet Nam will have time to consolidate them. They not only will be assured of no reprisal, but will take part, within the framework of the policy of national reconciliation and great union, in a quadripartite coalition government entrusted with organizing free and United Nations-supervised elections.

3. Our two countries will re-establish good relations through a treaty of friendship, co-operation and non-aggression.

4. Kampuchea will not ask for war damages.

Besides, all the countries in South-East Asia, Asia-Pacific and in the world will certainly acclaim Viet Nam for its withdrawal from Kampuchea and will eagerly release their assistance for its economic recovery and national reconstruction. Its security will be threatened by no one. It will fully enjoy peace and security as well as esteem of the international community. It will have all the necessary conditions for a speedy national reconstruction which can rely on the 60 million Vietnamese people and the assistance of the world community, East and West alike.

The people of Kampuchea and the CGDK would also like to appeal to the USSR to cease providing assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea and to use its own influence to persuade Viet Nam to withdraw from Kampuchea. By so doing, the USSR's interests in this region not only will be secured but further consolidated and expanded in the economic, political and diplomatic fields. Its old friends will not be lost while gaining new ones in South-East Asia and in the world. Its interests in South-East Asia and in Asia-Pacific will not be questioned from all quarters as is today the case. It will only be acclaimed for this concrete attitude, which is a clear indication of its peaceful gesture.

A political solution to the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point proposal will restore an independent Kampuchea, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, free from any foreign military base. This will in turn establish a balance of power which is a prerequisite for stability in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific. This will therefore be in the interests of all.

On the contrary, if Viet Nam and the USSR continue to prolong the war of aggression in Kampuchea, what would the situation lead to? The CGDK would like to invite Viet Nam and the USSR to ponder on this question. They call upon them to respond favourably to the sincere friendship and the just and reasonable appeal of the people of Kampuchea and the CGDK as well as those of the overwhelming majority of the peoples and Governments in the world, by accepting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

(Signed) KHIEU SAMPHAN
Vice-President of
Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of Foreign Affairs

(Signed) SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
President of Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) SON SANN
Prime Minister of the
Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

DOCUMENT S/18717

Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's persistence in bombarding purely civilian targets, the latest of which was the letter reproduced in document S/18711 dated 19 February 1987, I have the honour to transmit herewith the list of areas in Iraqi territory shelled by Iranian artillery on 19 and 20 February. The shelling killed 3 civilians and wounded 11, and damaged civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Date	Locality	Casualties
19 February	Basra	1 civilian killed; 3 civilian vehicles and a number of warehouses damaged
	Shahrizur township	2 children killed and 2 civilians wounded, including 1 child
	Halabja district	7 civilians wounded, including 6 children; 1 school damaged
	Sirwan area	2 houses destroyed and 4 damaged
20 February	Basra	2 civilians wounded, including 1 child; 2 houses destroyed and 2 other houses and 1 civilian vehicle damaged
	Badrah district	3 houses destroyed
	Sayyid Sadiq district	1 woman wounded; 2 houses damaged

DOCUMENT S/18718*

Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of
Belgium to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[24 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration on the Middle East made at Brussels on 23 February 1987 by the 12 Governments of the member States of the European Community, the presidency of which is currently exercised by Belgium.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. DEVER
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve Member States
of the European Community made at Brussels, on 23 February
1987

1. The member States of the European Community have particularly important political, historical, geographical, economic, religious, cultural and human links with the countries and peoples of the Middle East. They cannot therefore adopt a passive

attitude towards a region which is so close to them nor remain indifferent to the grave problems besetting it. The repercussions of these problems affect the Twelve in many ways.

2. At the present time, tension and conflict in the Near and Middle East are continuing and worsening. The civilian population is suffering more and more without any prospect of peace. The Twelve would like to reiterate their profound conviction that the search for peace in the Near and Middle East remains a fundamental objective. They are profoundly concerned at the absence of progress in finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

3. Consequently, they have a direct interest in the search for negotiated solutions to bring just, global and lasting peace to the region and good relations between neighbours, and to allow the economic, social and cultural development which has been too long neglected. They have stated the principles on which solutions should be based on several occasions, in particular in their Venice declaration.

4. Accordingly, the Twelve would like to state that they are in favour of an international peace conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the parties concerned and of any party able to make a direct and positive contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace and to the region's economic and social development. The Twelve believe this conference should provide a suitable framework for the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/151-S/18718.

5. For their part, the Twelve would be prepared to play their part with respect to such a conference and will endeavour to make an active contribution, both through the President-in-Office and individually, to bringing the positions of the parties concerned closer to one another with a view to such a conference being convened. In the meantime, the Twelve request the parties concerned to avoid any action likely to worsen the situation or complicate and delay the search for peace.

6. Without prejudging future political solutions, the Twelve wish to see an improvement in the living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, particularly regarding their economical, social, cultural and administrative affairs. The Community has already decided to grant aid to the Palestinian population of the occupied territories and to allow certain products from those territories preferential access to the Community market.

DOCUMENT S/18719

Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter contained in document S/18704, setting forth the decision of the Revolution Command Council to halt the bombardment of civilian targets in Iran for two weeks as of noon (Baghdad local time) on Thursday, 19 February 1987, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by a military spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, issued yesterday, 23 February, on the subject of Iran's rejection of the Iraqi offer and its persistence in pursuing the path of aggression and the policy of bombarding towns without heed for its responsibility. During the evening of 22 February and during the day on 23 February, the city of Basra was subjected to savage long-range heavy artillery fire. In all, 66 projectiles struck the city and a number of people were killed and wounded. Considerable damage and destruction was also caused to their homes and property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by a spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces issued on 23 February 1987

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

The Iranian régime has violated the principles adopted by the Revolution Command Council and the Regional Command at their joint meeting held on 18 February 1987, at which the following decisions were taken.

First: Iraq would halt its bombardment of Iranian towns for two weeks as of Thursday, 19 February 1987, at noon (local time).

Iraq would consider itself released from that commitment and would resume its bombings forcefully and on a greater scale if the forces of the Iranian régime shelled Iraqi towns and residential areas and if the Iranian régime launched a new assault against Iraqi territory and Iraq's international borders.

Secondly: That temporary halt in the bombing in towns was contingent upon the position of the Iranian régime with regard to peace: that régime must unequivocally espouse a new position consistent with international law and with the five principles proclaimed by President Saddam Hussein on 2 August 1986 [see S/18258, annex], principles designed to ensure a comprehensive and durable peace between the two countries during those two weeks.

Thirdly: That suspension of bombing naturally did not extend to military targets, concentrations of troops or targets bearing a direct or indirect relationship to the war effort of the Iranian régime.

Citizens and the Arab and international public will recall that these decisions were taken following a meeting at noon on Tuesday, 17 February, at which our Commander, President Saddam Hussein, received Mr. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and President of the National Iranian Resistance Council. At that meeting, Mr. Rajavi asked the President, our Commander, on behalf of the Iranian people and its forces fighting against the aggressive oppressor Iranian régime, to end the bombardment of Iranian towns.

We had hoped that the Iranian régime would comply with these just, humanitarian and equitable conditions, which were designed to halt the bloodshed, bring security to the two countries and provide opportunities for a just and rightly based peace. However, the behaviour of the Iranian régime during the past few days has been incompatible with those expectations, confounding them in the following manner.

1. The Iranian régime, through a declaration made by President Khomeini, announced its rejection of this offer and its determination to pursue the path of aggression and the policy of bombarding towns without heed for its responsibility to its citizens. The rejection thus confirms the régime's determination to continue on the path of war and aggression against Iraq and of bombardment of its residential areas.

2. This position was confirmed in practice yesterday evening and today, when Basra was subjected to savage long-range artillery fire. In all, 66 projectiles struck the city, killing and wounding a number of civilians and causing damage and destruction to their homes and property.

3. Yesterday, at 7.45 p.m., the Iranian régime moved its forces forward to attack the covering troops stationed on the Jasim Line, south of Fish Lake, in a blatant and serious act of aggression against our national territory and international borders. This constitutes a fresh violation of the principles of international law and confirms that the Iranian régime is infringing all the conditions upon which Iraq had made the halting of its bombardment of Iranian towns dependent.

We draw the attention of the masses of our people and its armed forces, as well as that of the Arab nation and international public opinion, to this state of affairs. We point out that this action clearly confirms the continuation of the aggression against our international borders and national territory, and of the bombing of residential areas. In view of this state of affairs, the Iraqi armed forces are on full alert and ready to carry out the instructions of their leaders to protect national territory by retaliating for the crimes of Khomeini's men, both in response to the new developments and in accordance with the dictates of national duty.

It is now clear to the peoples of Iran that the responsibility before God and before history for the scourges of war and internal oppression to which they have been subjected, and to which they will continue to be subjected, lies with their criminal rulers, the agents of Zionism, who have shown no mercy to God's creatures and who remain undeterred from their crimes by any sense of morality or conscience.

DOCUMENT S/18720*

Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 February 1987]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of February, I have the honour to request that the attached letter addressed to you dated 24 February 1987 from Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Alternate Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Salem BASENDWAH
Permanent Representative of
Yemen to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

On instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am bringing the following to your attention regarding the situation in and around the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.

The President of the Security Council issued a statement on 2 December 1986 [S/18492] in which the members of the Council appealed

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/152-S/18720.

"to all concerned to take necessary measures to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population. They urge all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance".

Another statement was issued by the President of the Security Council on 13 February 1987 [S/18691] in which the members of the Council "call on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes".

The Palestine Liberation Organization wishes to report that the situation in and around the camps remains very critical. The decisions made by the members of the Security Council have not been implemented, and the situation remains the same as has been attested to by statements issued by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East during February 1987.

As we reported in our note of 23 February 1987, developments this past weekend in Lebanon, in particular West Beirut, have serious implications for the safety and security of the Palestinian refugee camps, particularly in the light of the threats made by the Chief of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon to physically liquidate Palestinians in the refugee camps who support the Palestine Liberation Organization. We call on the Secretary-General and the Security Council to take all necessary measures, including deployment of the United Nations observers in accordance with Security Council resolutions 516 (1982), 517 (1982) and 518 (1982), to facilitate the implementation of the decisions to supply humanitarian relief by international agencies, and to put an end to the continuing siege of the camps in order to restore the normal situation in and around the camps.

DOCUMENT S/18721

Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 February 1987]

With reference to the letter of 23 February 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq contained in document S/18717, I have the honour to reiterate that while the high-ranking Iraqi officials have openly declared their criminal policies of attacking our civilian areas, the Islamic Republic of Iran adheres to strict observance of all norms of international humanitarian law and continues to remain committed to refraining from attacks on purely civilian quarters.

In the face of the large-scale, frequent and deliberate Iraqi aerial attacks on purely civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran—where hospitals and schools happened to be selected by Iraq as targets—which have claimed lives by the thousands, and *vis-à-vis* the acquiescence of the international body, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been forced to resort to retaliatory measures against its desire. Notwithstanding that responsibility for all sufferings on both sides caused by the imposed war in general and the civilian casualties in particular rest with the Iraqi régime,

which initiated the war of aggression and stubbornly continues its policy of attacking populous civilian centres, the number of civilian casualties on both sides is a testament to the degree of self-restraint exercised by the Islamic Republic of Iran in taking retaliatory measures. The fact, indicated in the above-mentioned letter, that seven Iranian retaliatory attacks directed at industrial and economic centres have unfortunately resulted in injury to only seven Iraqis and claimed the lives of two while a single Iraqi attack against only one Iranian city, namely Orumiyyeh [see S/18648], caused the martyrdom of 400 innocent civilians and injury of more than 1,000 others is clear evidence of the degree of responsibility and self-restraint exercised by the Muslim army of Iran in contrast to the brutality, barbarism and irresponsibility of the rulers of Baghdad.

Moreover, all through the history of the imposed war, we have been consistently asking the international body to take serious action against those who attack civilians. If the Iraqi rulers are really not

criminals, why, instead of resort to chemical weapons and attacks on innocent civilians all over the Islamic Republic of Iran, do they not respond to the numerous appeals by the international authorities and return to respecting international humanitarian law and thus prove to the whole world that they are law-abiding, reliable people?

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18722*

Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 February 1987]

Further to our letter dated 10 February 1987 [S/18684], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 20 February. On that date, at 1545 hours (Pakistan standard time), eight Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace by about 20 km and dropped four bombs in the Arandu area in Chitral district, as a result of which three civilians were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 24 February, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/154-S/18722.

DOCUMENT S/18723

Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 February 1987]

I have the honour to inform you and the international community of the contents of the confessions of an Iraqi Second Lieutenant, Seyyed Kazeo Du-Gheir, captured in the second phase of the Karbala-5 operations, launched on the night of 22 February 1987 by Iranian Muslim combatants. His confessions yet again represent ample proof of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime in blatant violation of the Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.¹

The Iraqi Second Lieutenant stated that the Baghdad régime, in addition to dropping chemical bombs by plane, also fires toxic gases at Iranian positions by 55 and 175 mm guns. He also said that the Iraqi régime had on several occasions mistakenly bombed its own forces during the Karbala-5 operations. These bombings resulted in heavy losses among the Iraqi forces.

All evidence seems to point in the direction of the inhumane brutality of the Iraqi régime and its utter disregard for the rules of international humanitarian law. It seems that even Iraq's own forces are not spared the fruits of this barbaric brutality.

Since the prevention of the use of chemical weapons only reduces the unnecessary sufferings of both Iranian and Iraqi soldiers, the international body may feel justified to take action to this effect; and as the mandatory character of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 is not subject to any controversy, we request your good offices in encouraging the Security Council to take the necessary measures for upholding the authority of this most important instrument of international law. However, if the Council is hesitant to act in the absence of a report by your team of experts, we earnestly request you to dispatch the team as soon as possible, as the use of chemical weapons is a regular policy of Iraq and ample fresh evidence is awaiting impartial observers.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[25 February 1987]

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has drawn your attention, on more than one occasion and in numerous letters, to the fact that the present United States Administration has since 1981 been immersed in the hatching of an aggressive plot with broad ramifications against the Jamahiriya and its leadership and that the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency have been involved in the preparation of a contingency plan to use military force against Libya. The United States Administration stepped up its campaign against the Jamahiriya and began fabricating calumnies and lies in the form of a story about a 1981 hit squad. This hit squad was recently exposed as being the invention of an arms dealer/adventurer called Manoucher Ghorbanifar, acting out of purely personal interests. This was brought to light by the well-known correspondent Bob Woodward in an article carried by *The Washington Post* on 31 January 1987:

"One intelligence source with first-hand access to the C.I.A. reports of the incident said Ghorbanifar was a source of the Libyan hit squad in 1981. He was in the middle of it, it was his idea."

The article continues, "[A] source said that the C.I.A. considered him (Ghorbanifar) to be tied to both the Iranian and Israeli intelligence services, and that he had made up the Libyan story in order to cause problems for one of Israel's enemies, Libya."

In his article the correspondent concludes that "Ghorbanifar was a fabricator who had intentionally supplied false information in 1981 about a Libyan hit squad being dispatched to assassinate President Reagan and his top aides."

Subsequently the United States Administration took to reiterating lies about the Jamahiriya and launching campaigns of disinformation and vilification against the Libyan political leadership, with the aim of sowing confusion and doubts and creating an atmosphere of instability. After the barbarous aerial and naval military attack on civilian targets in Tripoli and Benghazi, it became involved in the launching of disinformation campaigns. This new plan was discovered in August 1986, when the disinformation memorandum drafted by Poindexter, recommending that the President authorize a disinformation campaign against the revolutionary leadership, came to light.

Recently, on Sunday, 22 February 1987, all the accusations of the United States Administration collapsed. *The New York Times Magazine* published an article by Seymour Hersh in which he confirmed, after detailed and exhaustive investigations and inquiries, that the aim of the Administration's savage attack carried out by United States F-111 aircraft on the night of 14 April had been precisely that of bombing the home of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, leader of the revolution. An Air Force intelligence officer was quoted as saying: "There is no question, they were looking for Qaddafi. It was briefed that way. They were going to kill him."

The above-mentioned article summarized the plan of attack, stating that the attempt on the life of Muammar Qaddafi in April 1986 had been engineered by a group of United States Army officers within the National Security Council.

The reporter Anthony Lewis, in an article on the subject carried by *The New York Times* of 24 February 1987, affirmed that "the real intention of last April's raid on Libya was to kill Muammar Al-Qaddafi, all these were the policy of the President, not of a subordinate."

The United States information media's revelations concerning successive political scandals, based on hints from the United States Administration and relating to more than one scheme and decision adopted far from the eyes of the legislative authorities, behind the closed doors of the American intelligence bureaux and the National Security Council, are reliable evidence of the statement published by *The New York Times Magazine* concerning the involvement of a formidable number of American officials, under the direction of Reagan himself, their sole aim being to assassinate the leader of the revolution.

The taking of such a decision is a serious matter, since it defies international law and United States law too. Such an unlawful act cannot but be seen as a declaration of war against a small State in total disregard of international custom and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Let us not omit here to recall that the investigations conducted by the Italian and Austrian authorities established decisively that there was no link between the Jamahiriya and the incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports, as was stated in our letters to you on the subject at that time. Moreover, this was corroborated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the words of Christian Lochte, Director of the Hamburg Office for Defence of the Constitution, in his televised statement broadcast five days after the American raid, "It is a fact that we do not have any hard evidence, let alone proof, to show that the blame might unequivocally be placed on Libya."

All this once again categorically refutes the lies and calumnies uttered by the United States Administration and totally invalidates all its allegations that it has used as a pretext to justify the policy of aggression and terrorism which it has pursued and which it continues to pursue at the present time against the peace-loving Libyan people and its leaders.

We do not doubt for one moment that world public opinion is now acquainted with the naked facts and knows who is responsible for committing crimes against peace-loving civilians and for attempting to use military force in order to assassinate the leader of the revolution and his family in the dead of night on 14 April.

In reminding you and, through you, international public opinion as represented in the United Nations of the crime of the United States Administration, we are acting in the service of international peace and security; we urge action to curb that Administration's wilful transgression in devising plans for aggression

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/155-S/18724.

against small peoples before such plans get out of control, posing a grave threat to international peace and security.

The mendacity of the charges levelled by the United States Administration alleging Libyan involvement in the Berlin night club affair, and likewise of the claim that that Administration holds evidence concerning the matter, is now established.

You have noted, and the international community has noted, that these same charges have been levelled by the United States Administration against other States. We have assured you in numerous letters that we would accept international investigation of the United States allegations. That Administration, however, has disregarded all this. The extent of the

danger of United States aggression and the extent of the mendacity of that Administration, having been established by its own admission, the international community is called upon to take an appropriate stand in order to prevent a repetition of such aggression, which the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 41/38 termed a violation of international law and of the Charter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18725

Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 February 1987]

I have the honour to draw your attention to two important excerpts from the statement by the spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces contained in the annex to Security Council document S/18719. According to the statement, which recapitulates the so-called principles adopted by the Revolution Command Council:

"Iraq would consider itself released from that commitment and would resume its bombings forcefully and on a greater scale if the forces of the Iranian régime shelled Iraqi towns and residential areas and if the Iranian régime launched a new assault against Iraqi territory and Iraq's international borders.

"Secondly: That temporary halt in the bombing of towns was contingent upon the position of the Iranian régime with regard to peace; that régime must unequivocally espouse a new position consistent with international law with the five principles proclaimed by President Saddam Hussein on 2 August 1986" [emphasis added].

This clearly illustrates the shamelessness of the Iraqi régime in officially announcing—even in the United Nations—its lawless policy of linking its crimes against innocent civilians to military operations in the war fronts and using the policy of massacring civilian populations as a bargaining mechanism in order to impose the desires of the aggressor régime of Iraq. Such audacity has indeed been unprecedented in recent history.

Is it not evident that the silence of the international community in the face of Iraqi crimes has encouraged the régime of Iraq in its audacity? Then perhaps it is high time for the international community to break this silence which has so far only nurtured the appetites of the aggressor.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18726*

Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[26 February 1987]

In reference to my note of 12 February 1987, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the joint political declaration of the Third Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of Central America and of the States members of the European Community and of the Contadora Group on political dialogue and economic co-operation, held at Guatemala City on 9 and 10 February 1987 (annex I), and of the joint economic communiqué of the European Community and the States parties to the General

Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama (annex II), issued following the ministerial Conference.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ANDRADE DÍAZ-DURÁN
Permanent Representative of
Guatemala to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/156-S/18726.

ANNEX I

Joint political declaration of the Third Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of Central America and of the States members of the European Community and of the Contadora Group on political dialogue and economic co-operation, held in Guatemala on 9 and 10 February 1987

[Original: English/French/Spanish]

1. The third conference between the European Community and its member States and the States of Central America and of the Contadora Group on the political dialogue inaugurated in San José, Costa Rica, on 28 and 29 September 1984 and continued in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 November 1985, and on economic co-operation between the European Community and the States of the Central American isthmus, was held at Guatemala City on 9 and 10 February 1987.

2. Those taking part in the conference were:

For the European Community:

Mr. Leo TINDEMANS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium
Mr. Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark
Mr. Jürgen RUFUS
Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. Theodoros PANGALOS
Alternate Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece
Mr. Francisco FERNÁNDEZ ORDÓÑEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain
Mr. Didier BARIANI
Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
Mr. John SWIFT
Under-Secretary-General, Department of Foreign Affairs of
Ireland
Mrs. Susanna AGNELLI
Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy
Mr. Robert GOEBNELS
Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign
Trade of Luxembourg
Mr. Hans van den BROEK
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
Mr. Eduardo AZEVEDO SOARES
Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-
operation of Portugal
Baroness YOUNG
First Vice-Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland

Mr. Claude CHEYSSON
Member of the Commission of the European Communities

For Central America:

Mr. Mario QUIÑONES AMEZQUITA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala
Mr. Ricardo ACEVEDO PERALTA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador
Mr. Carlos LOPEZ CONTRERAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras
Mr. Miguel D'ESCOTO BROCKMANN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua
Mr. Rodrigo MADRIGAL NIETO
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica

For the countries of the Contadora Group:

Mr. Julio LONDOÑO PAREDES
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia
Mr. Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico
Mr. Jorge ABADIA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama
Mr. Simón Alberto CONSALVI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

*Observer for the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty
on Central American Economic Integration*

Mr. Raúl SIERRA FRANCO
Secretary-General

3. The Ministers expressed their profound gratitude to the President of the Republic of Guatemala, at whose invitation the Conference had been convened. They also warmly thanked the Government and people of Guatemala for their excellent reception and the perfect organization of the Conference, which had enabled it to proceed smoothly.

4. The participants in the Guatemala Conference saw it as reaffirming the commitment agreed in the Final Act of the Luxembourg Conference [S/17681, annex I], to institutionalize and develop, through annual meetings, in principle at ministerial level, the political dialogue between them, in accordance with the principles set out in the San José Declaration of 29 September 1984.¹⁵

5. They remain convinced that this political dialogue will contribute to the efforts of the countries of Central America, with the support and encouragement of the Contadora Group, to find a negotiated, regional, global and peaceful solution, coupled with adequate machinery for verification and supervision, in order to put an end to the violence and instability in the area and to foster respect for international law, human rights, social justice, economic development and fundamental freedoms.

6. As agreed in the Final Act of the Luxembourg Conference, this peaceful solution must be based on the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the charter of the Organization of American States, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶ the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man¹⁷, and the American Convention on Human Rights¹⁸ and on the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives [S/16041, annex], which has been approved by the Central American Presidents.

7. The participants recollected that the signing of the inter-regional framework co-operation agreement between Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua as parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and Panama on the one hand, and the European Community on the other, had underlined the political will of the two regions to lay the foundations for closer co-operation and achieve common goals by implementing that agreement swiftly and in full.

8. They reiterated their conviction that, with this agreement, economic, trade, financial and development co-operation and the new structure of interregional relations between the countries of the European Community and those of Central America would be based on equality and mutual respect between sovereign States.

9. They agreed that the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community in January 1986 had, in view of the cultural and historical heritage which those countries shared with Latin America, imparted fresh impetus to the strengthening of understanding and co-operation between Europe and Latin America.

10. The participants reviewed developments in and related to Central America in the period since they had last met in Luxembourg, on 11 and 12 November 1985. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the growing momentum of democracy in the region, constituting as this did a fundamental step towards its consolidation. They again reaffirmed their common conviction that peace could not be brought about by force and that the peace initiative of the Contadora Group and the Support Group represented the Latin American chosen means for finding solutions to the regional crisis. They accordingly reiterated that the peace initiative in question continued to be at present the only means through which a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Central American crisis could viably be reached.

11. They recalled that the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group on 12 January 1986 in Caraballeda, Venezuela, had given a new impetus to the peace process. They affirmed the continuing validity of the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [S/17736, annex], which defined the lasting foundations of mutual trust which would revive the spirit of negotiation and make possible the attainment of the ultimate objective of the signing and entry into force of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

They welcomed the Guatemala Declaration signed on 14 January 1986¹¹ by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central

American countries, in which they expressed their attachment to the objectives and principles of the Caraballeda Message.

12. The participants particularly welcomed the historic meeting of the five Central American Presidents which took place at Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May 1986. In the Esquipulas Declaration [S/18106, annex] the Central American heads of State affirmed their support for the Contadora process as the best political forum at present available for the achievement of peace and democracy and the reduction of tensions. They also affirmed that peace in Central America could come about only as a result of an authentic democratic process that was pluralistic and participatory, and which implied the promotion of social justice and respect for human rights, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and the right of all nations to determine, freely and without outside interference of any kind, their own economic, political and social model, it being understood that it is the freely expressed will of the peoples that determines this model.

13. The delegations expressed their support for the proposal advanced at the Esquipulas summit by the President of Guatemala to establish a Central American Parliament. They noted with satisfaction the decision that this Parliament should be elected by direct universal suffrage and hoped that its creation would contribute to strengthening the full application of international law, democracy and co-operation among the Central American States, in particular the process of regional integration. The representatives of the member States of the European Community and of the Contadora Group countries viewed with approval the creation, institution and activities of the Central American Parliament Preparatory Commission set up by the Esquipulas summit, and its efforts to set up organic and permanent regional political forums at the highest level whose tasks would be to impart momentum to the process of regional integration in peace, harmony and security. They accordingly intend to lend their fullest support to such initiatives with a view to securing the most expeditious possible signing of the acts which would bring them into being. The participants from Europe wished to foster co-operation between the European Parliament and the Central American Parliament as soon as it takes shape. The Central American countries, for their part, underlined the need to adopt a system for the election of representatives to the Central American Parliament on the basis of common rules which encourage true ideological pluralism guaranteeing the broadest participation by all sectors and helping to strengthen the democratic process in the States concerned.

14. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American States and of the States of the Contadora Group expressed their satisfaction at the various messages voicing support from the 12 member States of the European Community in connection with the above meetings.

15. The participants considered that the presentation by the Contadora Group to the Central American states of a final revised draft Contadora Act [S/18184, annex II] on 7 June 1986 represented an important stage in the negotiation process.

They noted that certain Central American States had concluded, after detailed study, that there remained points in the draft Act which required further amendment. The Foreign Ministers of the member States of the European Community and of the Contadora Group urged the Central American States to continue their negotiations with close adherence to peaceful means of resolving disputes and to basic principles and standards of coexistence between nations.

16. The participants welcomed the declaration made on 1 October 1986 [S/18373, annex] and the communiqué published on 18 December 1986 by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, which showed their Governments' determination to continue to strive towards peace in the face of a conflict which had obvious implications for stability throughout Latin America.

17. They took note of the communiqué of 21 January 1987 [S/18637, annex] issued after the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and Support Group countries and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States had completed their tour of the five Central American countries, this tour constituting an unprecedented event which highlighted the support of the international community for the peace initiatives.

18. They welcomed with satisfaction the joint aide-mémoire of 18 November 1986 issued by the Secretaries-General, which refers

to the range of services which both organizations could provide to complement or consolidate the initiatives undertaken within the Contadora framework.

19. They reaffirmed the objectives of the political dialogue and economic co-operation undertaken between the European Community and Central America as set out in the joint political communiqué of the Luxembourg Ministerial Conference [S/17681, annex II].

20. They noted that the increasing tension in the area made it correspondingly more urgent to find a negotiated settlement which must be based on the principles of pluralist democracy and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, independence, non-interference, self-determination and the inviolability of frontiers.

The Ministers of the European Community and of the Contadora Group appealed to the countries of Central America urgently to take simultaneously measures to create a climate of mutual trust, thus demonstrating their political will to reach an agreement.

21. They reiterated their conviction that it was essential for all countries with links and interests in the region to make a genuine contribution towards creating a favourable climate in which the Contadora objectives could be translated into an agreement which could bring lasting peace and stability to the region. They also declared themselves convinced that appropriate implementing and follow-up mechanisms would be essential to maintain the mutual trust required for the agreement to be applied.

22. The countries of the European Community reiterated their willingness to support, to the extent that they were able and if so requested, the action of the States which would be responsible for implementing the terms of the future Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation and, in particular, to contribute to the implementing and follow-up mechanisms.

23. The delegations agreed that the next meeting would be held next year in Europe, in accordance with the alternation rule.

ANNEX II

Joint economic communiqué of the European Community and the States parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama, following the Conference on political dialogue and economic co-operation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and the States of the Contadora Group, held at Guatemala City on 9 and 10 February 1987

[Original: English/French/Spanish]

The European Community, on the one hand, and the States parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama, on the other, hereinafter referred to as the countries of the Central American isthmus, expressed satisfaction at the ratification and the imminent entry into force of the co-operation agreement signed in Luxembourg on 12 November 1985, which bore witness to the consolidation and institutionalization of economic co-operation between the two regions.

In this connection, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus place on record their satisfaction at the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Communities and expressed their conviction that this would contribute to the strengthening of links between the European community and the countries of the Central American isthmus.

1. The Community and the countries of the Central American isthmus are united in the conviction that regional economic co-operation, particularly in the context of the process of economic integration of the Central American isthmus, represents the best possibility of promoting economic interdependence and solidarity which would raise living standards and contribute to political and social stability in the Central American region.

The Ministers therefore reiterated the importance of taking practical measures to step up economic, trade, financial and development co-operation among the countries of the Central American isthmus and between them and the European Community in order to impart fresh impetus to economic growth in the region.

The Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities expressed their satisfaction at the forthcoming entry into force of the co-operation agreement signed on 12 November 1985 in Luxembourg between the European Community and the countries

of the Central American isthmus. They recommended that the Joint Committee should meet within the coming three months mainly in order to lay down criteria and procedures for co-operation, to adopt its rules of procedure and the work programme for its first year of operation.

2. The Ministers noted that the world economy, and especially the economies of the industrialized countries, had continued to grow for the fourth successive year. However, there were disparities between rates of economic growth in different countries.

Despite the fall in international interest rates and in oil prices, the countries of the Central American isthmus had continued to be troubled by the low growth in world trade, by negative fluctuations in international prices for their commodity exports, by the still rather unfavourable trends in the terms of trade, by the lack of equilibrium in their overall trade balance, by the fact that it was impossible to reduce imports appreciably without adverse effects on production and in social terms, and in particular by the high cost of debt servicing. This situation was exacerbating political and social instability and thereby seriously affecting economic and social structures which were in any case excessively fragile.

3. The Community reaffirmed its commitment to increase substantially the total volume of aid, in all forms, granted to the region of the Central American isthmus, in accordance with the statement in annex II to the co-operation agreement signed in Luxembourg.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus noted that in 1985, even before the entry into force of the co-operation agreement, there had already been a considerable increase in this aid and that the increase had related in particular to technical and financial assistance to regional projects. They voiced the hope that this trend would be consistently maintained after the entry into force of the agreement.

The Community and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American isthmus agreed on the need to study priority regional projects within the Joint Committee in order to achieve the objectives set out in the co-operation agreement.

4. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus noted with satisfaction the aid provided by the member States of the Community under bilateral and multilateral arrangements, in particular through non-governmental organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

They also welcomed the intention shown by the Community and its member States to enhance the effectiveness of their respective measures through increased co-ordination of their efforts.

5. The Ministers and the Commission reiterated their determination to support the programme designed to reactivate, revitalize and restructure Central American economic integration in the fields of intrazonal trade, the restructuring and expansion of the industrial sector and tariff and customs aspects. They agreed on the need to achieve balanced development by promoting the export production and exports of the countries with a chronic deficit in intrazonal trade. Similarly, they agreed to reinforce programmes relating to industrial, agro-industrial and agricultural development, basic supplies, health, housing in the context of rural development, food security and the fostering of co-operatives, taking advantage of the potential complementarity of the economies of the countries of the Central American isthmus.

6. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus confirmed their decision to reinforce the existing regional integration institutions in Central America. For its part, the Community resolved to step up its support for the process of regional integration by directing its financial and technical assistance to this process as a matter of priority. The Community also stated its readiness to consider such requests for assistance as the Central American side might submit in connection with the election by universal suffrage of the Central American Parliament, which would constitute a major institutional advance.

7. The Ministers and the Commission confirmed the importance of training and upgrading of human resources in the framework of co-operation between the two regions. They agreed on the need to implement programmes of professional, technical and scientific training oriented *inter alia* towards projects with a social impact. They also noted that the Community was prepared

to establish, possibly acting in co-ordination with the member States, specific training programmes for public and trade union officials and business management staff in the areas in which the countries of the isthmus intended to develop their regional co-operation.

8. The Ministers and the Commission confirmed the interest which they attached to developing trade between the two regions and also the importance to the countries of the Central American isthmus of diversifying their production and markets and of further stabilizing their export earnings.

In view of this, the Community declared its intention of:

(a) Paying special attention, in the framework of the implementation of the objectives of co-operation with the countries of the Central American isthmus, to the problems that would arise as a result of variations in the volume of earnings from their commodity exports;

(b) Supporting the countries of the Central American isthmus in their efforts to sell their traditional products on European Community and third-country markets;

(c) Adopting special measures and arrangements to enable the countries of the Central American isthmus to derive full benefit from the European Community's generalized system of preferences [GSP] and to examine other improvements to the GSP system in the framework of the Joint Committee set up under the co-operation agreement;

(d) Promoting export production and exports of non-traditional export products from the countries of the Central American isthmus to the European Community and third-country markets, taking appropriate account of the scope for improved application of the GSP. In this connection, the Community stated its readiness to continue the action it has undertaken with a view to the diversification of exports, in particular through the regional organization ASOEXPO [*Asociación de Organismos de Promoción de Exportaciones de Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana*].

9. The Ministers and the Commission acknowledged the important contribution made by the Central American Bank of Economic Integration to the economic development of the region. In this context they welcomed the co-operation initiatives the Community had already undertaken with that institution, particularly its effective involvement in a programme it was financing jointly with a member State concerning the development of small and medium-sized undertakings. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus noted with satisfaction the Community's intention of strengthening this co-operation.

They also noted that the Bank was now open to participation by non-Central American partners. They welcomed the interest shown by certain member States in taking part in the activities or in contributing to the capital of the Bank, bearing in mind also the need to strengthen the structures and the administration of the Bank.

10. The Ministers and the Commission confirmed the importance of strengthening industrial, scientific and technical co-operation between the two parties in the framework of implementation of the co-operation agreement. In this context they will examine any measure that could promote the participation of European economic operators in the development of the region, including joint investment projects, particularly those aimed at small and medium-sized undertakings.

11. The Ministers emphasized the importance of stepping up private European investment in order that, by complementing national investment, it might help to improve the economic situation of the Central American isthmus and its development. In this connection they pointed to the need to foster conditions propitious to expansion of investment through agreements to promote, stimulate and protect investment.

12. The Ministers and the Commission viewed with satisfaction the agreement reached between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to develop jointly their common border area in the region of "El Trifinio".

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus thanked the European Community for the support it had provided for this project. They also recommended that, in view of the beneficial contribution of such initiatives to the

process of Central American integration, similar initiatives should be encouraged in other border areas in the region.

13. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American isthmus greeted with satisfaction the European Community's interest in the implementation of a regional food security programme, including the establishment of a regional storage centre in Central America which would enable rapid and adequate assistance to be given when an emergency arose.

14. The Ministers and the Commission confirmed the need to preserve and strengthen the multilateral trade system in conformity with international standards and principles and restated their determination to contribute to reducing tensions in international trade and to halt and push back protectionism and other restrictive practices in order to ensure that trade expanded to the benefit of all countries, in particular that of countries whose level of development is low.

They welcomed the decision taken at Punta del Este by consensus to put in hand a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, which should lead to greater liberalization of trade in many sectors which traditionally were of interest to the countries of the isthmus.

15. The Ministers also emphasized the importance of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which would provide an opportunity of considering and discussing together the problems of the link between external debt, development, trade and international financing. The task of considering these problems ought to lead to a constructive discussion and further strengthen North-South co-operation.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Central American isthmus expressed their satisfaction that the choice of venue for the Latin American preparatory meeting for UNCTAD VII had fallen on Costa Rica, and thanked the secretariat of the Conference for the technical and logistical support that it was providing.

16. The Ministers and the Commission expressed their concern at the problem of debt servicing, which placed a heavy and permanent burden on the economic development of the developing countries and in particular those of the Central American isthmus.

They referred in this connection to the recent United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/202, on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the developing countries' external debt problems, which stressed the need to approach the external debt problem as part of a strengthened and improved strategy of co-operation on the part of the international community, with a view to attaining durable, equitable and mutually acceptable solutions. They also acknowledged the impor-

ance of all the points of the resolution, the aim of which was to foster durable world growth and development and which implied in particular the participation of all parties involved, including creditors, debtors, multilateral financial institutions and private international banks.

In this context, the Community Ministers declared their readiness to pay particular attention to the problems of the external debt of the countries of the Central American isthmus within the framework of the co-operation between these countries and the European Community.

17. The Ministers of the European Community and the Commission confirmed their willingness to co-operate and act in concert with the countries of the Central American isthmus in the various international bodies concerned, with a view to strengthening North-South relations.

18. In the light of the continuing presence of groups of refugees in various countries of the region, the Ministers acknowledged the sterling work being done in Central America by UNHCR and agreed on the need to support programmes aimed at the voluntary repatriation of refugees, with UNHCR co-operation.

The Ministers were also agreed on the desirability of introducing programmes for the re-integration of repatriated and displaced persons into the productive life of their countries.

19. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American isthmus expressed their appreciation to the European Community and its member States for the assistance given to the Republic of El Salvador following the earthquake which devastated the capital of that country in October last, causing tragic loss of life and heavy damage.

The Ministers and the Commission reaffirmed their solidarity with El Salvador and confirmed their intention of participating, in co-ordination with their member States, in the efforts to rebuild the country.

20. Finally, the Ministers and the Commission confirmed that they attached great importance to strengthening contacts between Brussels-based representatives of the countries of the Central American isthmus and Community institutions and between foreign-posted representatives of the Commission and of the member States of the European Community and the Government of the countries of the Central American isthmus and their regional organizations and institutions. In this connection, it was agreed that it would be within the Joint Committee provided for in the co-operation agreement that recommendations for giving effect to co-operation under the Agreement would be made.

DOCUMENT S/18727*

Letter dated 27 February 1987 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 February 1987]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement by President Ronald Reagan, issued on 25 February 1987, in Washington, D.C., on the subject of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Herbert S. OKUN
Acting Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to
the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the President of the United States of America, issued on 25 February 1987, in Washington, D.C.

On 23 January, while the Iranian assault against Iraqi forces was especially intense, I reiterated the deep concern of the United States at the suffering and instability which the Iran-Iraq war has brought to the Gulf region. Since that time, although Iraq has stopped the Iranian attack east of Basra and pushed it back somewhat, the fighting in this tragic conflict has continued on the ground, in the air and at sea.

Clearly, the peoples of the region cannot rest secure until there is a negotiated end to the conflict. We have frequently called on Iran's leaders to join in working towards a negotiated settlement, as the Iraqis have repeatedly offered to do. Regrettably, the Iranian Government has so far proved unresponsive in the face of all efforts to encourage reason and restraint in its war policy. It has

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/158-S/18727.

also persisted in its efforts to subvert its neighbours through terrorism and intimidation.

We continue to work for a settlement that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. Towards that end, I have asked Secretary of State George Shultz to take the lead in an international effort to bring Iran into negotiations. Secretary Shultz has recently named Under Secretary-designate Ed Derwinski to be responsible for our Operations Stauch. This effort has my full support.

As I emphasized in January, this conflict threatens America's strategic interests, as well as the stability and security of all our

friends in the region. We remain strongly committed to supporting the self-defence of our friends in the region, and we recently moved naval forces in the Persian Gulf to underpin that commitment. We also remain strongly committed to ensuring the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Finally, we are determined to help bring the war to the earliest possible negotiated end. With that goal in mind, the United States calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, for negotiations and for a withdrawal to borders. I urge the international community, in the appropriate forums and through the appropriate mechanisms, to co-operate in the endeavour. The time to act on this dangerous and destructive war is now.

DOCUMENT S/18728

Letter dated 27 February 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 February 1987]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Having been the victim of an unprecedented series of aerial and missile attacks within the past few weeks which have claimed the precious lives of more than 4,000 innocent civilians and wounded more than 10,000 others, the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes your statement of 26 February 1987 and calls upon other pertinent organs of the United Nations to follow up on the position of principle adopted in the statement by taking tangible and effective measures in order to bring about strict observance of the rules of international law governing the conduct of hostilities.

You are cognizant that we have been defending ourselves against a war of aggression in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. If, fortunately and thanks to the grace of God and the heroic sacrifices of the Muslim people of Iran, we have been successful in our legitimate defensive struggle, the international body should not adopt a "so-called" balanced position addressing the criminal aggressor and the victim in the same breath.

As you are well aware, the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the history of the imposed war has exercised great self-restraint in the face of savage Iraqi attacks deliberately aimed at populous areas. The records of the United Nations bear witness to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not resort to the very limited and restrained current retaliatory measures until it exhausted all other avenues of compelling the aggressors in Baghdad to comply with the norms of international humanitari-

an law. And even then, the reluctant but unavoidable retaliatory fire of our Islamic combatants was directed against economic and industrial quarters of Iraq and with ample prior warning to the civilian occupants of the adjacent areas to leave the scene of our intended attacks. The comparatively very low number of civilian casualties in Iraq is testimony to the humanitarian consideration of the Islamic Republic of Iran even in its retaliatory exercises. Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on its position of principle which is in compliance with the universally recognized norms of international law, believes in the necessity for strict observance of the rules of law governing the conduct of hostilities. On the other hand, the Iraqi régime, which initiated not only the war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran but also the war of cities, has directed its attacks against very populous areas. Furthermore, its rulers have officially and repeatedly declared their intention to use the massive attacks and the deliberate massacre of innocent civilians as a part of their war effort and a tactic within their overall aggressive war strategy, a policy which clearly follows the Nazi doctrine of total war and negates the *raison d'être* of the important and universally recognized norms governing the conduct of hostilities including international humanitarian law.

The Islamic Republic of Iran would welcome any verifiable international initiative, in particular those taken by you, including the revival and restoration of the effectiveness of the moratorium of 12 June 1984. It declares its support for such an endeavour and pledges its full co-operation within such an acceptable framework. It would further participate in and co-operate with any meaningful and effective international effort to prevent the further weakening of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,¹ an important international humanitarian instrument whose authority has been seriously eroded because of Iraq's acts of lawlessness and its numerous resorts to chemical warfare.

The Security Council is constitutionally required to take effective and tangible measures in this regard and indeed to abandon its policy of indifference in the face of aggression. International public opinion

expects the Council to play a role in the restoration of peace, security and stability in the region by condemning and punishing those guilty of crimes against peace because of their initiation of the war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and of crimes against humanity due to their repeated and officially declared violation of every fundamental

principle of international law governing the conduct of hostilities, including international humanitarian law.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18729

Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 March 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the determination of the Iranian régime to persist in its aggression against Iraq, its cities and its citizens, the latest of which was the letter contained in document S/18719—which set forth Iraq's latest peace initiatives, offered with a view to sparing civilians the scourges of war, and which drew astonishing comments from the representative of the Iranian régime (document S/18725)—I have the honour to transmit to you some of the statements made by Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, as well as an excerpt from statements by Khamenei, the President of the Iranian régime. Besides disproving the claims advanced by the leaders and other figures of the Iranian régime to the effect that they are sparing the cities the effects of military operations, the statements also lay bare the political sadism of Tehran's present rulers and their determination to intervene in the affairs of other States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

In the second Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran Radio at 1855 hours on 30 January 1987, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, stated the following:

"Twenty-five Iraqi cities are now within range of our artillery. Artillery fire does more damage than bombing because aircraft make their sorties once or twice each day, drop their bombs and return. Artillery, however, can be used throughout the day; thus, artillery can be fired repeatedly at any time, reducing the population to a state of nervous collapse. This is the situation in 25 Iraqi cities. Baghdad is also within range of our missiles; indeed, all the cities are within range of our missiles. That is the situation in Basra. Our aircraft carry out their missions, to a limited extent, in Iraqi cities. The fact is that the situation in the cities, which are exposed to artillery and aerial bombardment, is extremely bad, given the morale of the Iraqi people and the opposition of the Iraqi people to Saddam. Our men are operating in northern Iraq, where the cities situated within artillery and shelling range are now almost deserted; work has come to a standstill."

In the conclusion to his Friday sermon, broadcast by Tehran Radio at 1850 hours on 20 February 1987, Khamenei, the President of the Iranian régime, spoke as follows: "But in any event, whether or not the cities are attacked, we shall continue to deal our mortal blows on the front until such time as Saddam is finished."

DOCUMENT S/18730

Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 March 1987]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime launched a fresh attack against the sector controlled by the Third Army Corps on 28 February and the morning of 1 March 1987, thus adding one more to the series of violations by that régime of Iraq's initiative to refrain from the bombardment of cities.

This violation once again releases Iraq from the commitment it made with regard to halting the bombardment of cities for a period of two weeks from 19 February 1987, in accordance with the

conditions set forth in the statement issued by the political leadership on 18 February 1987 [document S/18704]. The Iranian régime alone thus bears the full responsibility for the consequences of its continued aggression against Iraq and for the stern and effective retaliation which it will incur as a result of its determination to attack Iraq's territory and cities.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18734*

**Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[4 March 1987]*

I have the honour to draw your attention to the two messages addressed to you by the Kabul authorities and circulated as United Nations documents A/42/91-S/18612 and A/42/117-S/18655, of 19 January and 3 February 1987 respectively, and to reject the baseless allegations that the Pakistan authorities were impeding the return of the Afghan refugees. Such unfounded charges, which have also been levelled in the past, are belied by the continuous flow of refugees into Pakistan. Their influx into Pakistan is still continuing, and this fact is corroborated by the reports of international organization that are providing assistance and succour to the refugees.

The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan now exceeds 3 million, representing the largest such concentration anywhere in the world. They have not entered Pakistan at our instigation. They have sought refuge in our territory to escape persecution and the intolerable conditions created by the seven-year-old foreign military intervention in Afghanistan. The recent air raids from the Afghanistan side on a refugee camp and two villages close to the border, in which 90 innocent people, most of them refugees, were killed and over 230 injured, are a brutal reminder of the callous attitude of the Kabul régime towards the refugees and expose the farcical nature of Kabul's much bruited pleas for their return.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/161-S/18734.

Pakistan has provided shelter to the Afghan refugees on purely humanitarian grounds. The refugees are free to return to their homeland whenever they like. It is clear, however, that they will not do so until conditions have been created for their safe and honourable return. This can only be brought about by a comprehensive settlement based on the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan, consistent with the repeated demands made in the successive resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Islamic Conference.

At the present moment no such settlement is available. Understandably, therefore, no interest is discernible among the refugees to return to their country. The United Nations or its agencies can ascertain for themselves whether the refugees wish to return under the prevailing conditions.

In these circumstances, the Kabul régime's proposal to arrange charter flights for the return of the refugees can only be dismissed as a propaganda gimmick.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18735*

Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[4 March 1987]*

Further to our letter dated 25 February 1987 [S/18722], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 26 and 27 February 1987.

On 26 February, at 1220 hours (Pakistan standard time), 16 aircraft from Afghanistan attacked defenceless civilians in two Pakistani villages, killing 40 people and injuring up to 200 others. About 150 shops were completely destroyed and another 50 damaged.

On 27 February, at 1253 hours (Pakistan standard time), 6 Afghan aircraft again violated Pakistan airspace and bombed villages in the Kurram Agency, killing civilians, whose number at last count had mounted to 50, while 30 others were injured. The casualties include Afghan refugees as well as locals.

These wanton and barbarous attacks are unprecedented in the scale of the casualties inflicted and damage caused.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/162-S/18735.

These attacks have taken place immediately after commencement of the current round of the Geneva proximity talks and indicate that rather than establishing a propitious atmosphere for the talks, the Kabul régime is deliberately aggravating tensions and vitiating the prospects of the talks. This betrays a total lack of seriousness on the part of the Kabul régime.

Since the beginning of this year, 296 violations of Pakistan's airspace have taken place, which is twice the number of such violations during the comparable period last year.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 2 March and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked, barbarous and wanton attacks on defenceless civilians in Pakistani territory. He was also informed that the Kabul authorities shall be responsible for the consequences of such criminal actions, which, among other things, jeopardize the Geneva negotiations.

Excerpts from the comments of the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding the recent Afghan air attacks,

as well as the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in Islamabad, are attached.

I request you to have this letter and its enclosures circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Excerpts from the comments of the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding the Afghan air attacks on 26 and 27 February 1987

1. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo, expressed "profound sorrow and regret over the loss of precious human lives and property" and vehemently condemned "the unprovoked Afghan air attacks".
2. The Prime Minister voiced deep concern over the loss of many innocent lives as a result of the bombings by Afghan aircraft during the last two days. He stated that he had "issued orders to step up the vigilance of Pakistan's airspace so that such attacks do not take place again".
3. The Prime Minister pointed out that "whenever the Geneva talks commenced, the Kabul side increased air and ground violations against Pakistan". He added that the air raids were "nothing but an attempt to sabotage the Geneva talks".

DOCUMENT S/18736*

Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 March 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a communiqué dated 3 March 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the tour in South-East Asia of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. E. A. Shevardnadze.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to
the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 3 March 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. During the current tour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Mr. E. A. Shevardnadze, of some countries of South-East Asia, there have been a number of rumours on the Kampuchean issue. What are the real intentions of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam on this issue? People throughout the world are searching for a clue as to what they are actually doing.
2. The facts have so far shown that the Soviet Union continues to assist Viet Nam in its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, a war which goes on unabated. There is no indication whatsoever that the Soviet Union is willing to stop that assistance or that Viet Nam is willing to put an end to its war and to withdraw its occupation forces from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese

4. Referring to a settlement of the Afghan issue, the Prime Minister affirmed that "Pakistan only wants the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland. It is up to the Afghans to form the Government of their choice."

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 2 March 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan on the Afghan air attacks on 26 and 27 February 1987

The Government of Pakistan has taken an extremely serious view of the barbarous and wanton attack on defenceless civilians of Saidgai and Ghulam Khan Bazar villages in Pakistan territory on 26 February by aircraft of the Kabul régime, in which a number of persons have died and many more been injured. The Government of Pakistan expresses its strong indignation at this heinous outrage by the Kabul authorities. It reserves the right to give a suitable riposte. The Kabul authorities will be responsible for the consequences of their continued criminal actions, which, among other things, jeopardize the Geneva negotiations.

This wanton attack, which has taken place one day after the commencement of the current round of the Geneva talks, shows that rather than seeking to establish a propitious atmosphere, the Kabul régime is deliberately aggravating tensions and vitiating the prospects of the talks. This betrays a total lack of seriousness on the part of the Kabul régime.

Communist Party's sixth Congress has indicated rather clearly that Viet Nam continues to pursue its "Indochina Federation" strategy and its occupation of Kampuchea. At that very Congress the Soviet Union solemnly reaffirmed its continued assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea. These are well-known facts that stem from Viet Nam's "Indochina Federation" strategy and the global strategy of the Soviet Union, which continues to exert control over the military bases in Cam Ranh and Danang with a view to becoming a dominant power in South-East Asia and in the Pacific.

3. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to clarify once again the position of the CGDK as follows: Viet Nam is the aggressor, Kampuchea is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression. During the past eight consecutive years, through the United Nations, the world community has by an increasingly overwhelming majority condemned Viet Nam's aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and called for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The CGDK has committed itself to abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem on that basis.

Moreover, on behalf of the CGDK, Samdech Norodom Siha-nouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, formally announced on 17 March 1986 an eight-point plan for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem [S/17927, annex II]. It constitutes a just, equitable and reasonable peace plan, which is in the interests of both Kampuchea and Viet Nam, as well as of peace and stability in South-East Asia and in the world at large.

The CGDK, together with all the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, is of the firm view that the Kampuchean problem can only be solved definitively at its root, namely with the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese occupation forces from Kampuchea. Otherwise the war in Kampuchea will keep going on and peace and stability in South-East Asia continue to be threatened.

4. The CGDK takes this opportunity to appeal to the 116 countries that have condemned Viet Nam's aggression in Kampuchea and called for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/163-S/18736.

from Kampuchea and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, and to all countries that have expressed their support to the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal as well as to all other peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world,

to continue to support the resolutions of the General Assembly on Kampuchea and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal until Viet Nam accepts the political solution to the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all its aggression forces from Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/18737*

Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[5 March 1987]

Further to our letter of 2 March 1987 [S/18735], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 28 February one Pakistan reconnaissance aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force violated Afghan airspace near Nizian district of Ningrahar province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 2 March, and he was asked to convey to his authorities our request that they desist from making such fictitious allegations. It was further made clear to him that the frequent repetition of such baseless charges only reflected an attempt by the Kabul authorities to shift the blame for developments within Afghanistan onto Pakistan.

It was also conveyed to the Kabul authorities that such fictitious charges could not hide the fact that they themselves were conducting unprovoked, barbarous and wanton air attacks in Pakistan territory in which numerous defenceless civilians had been killed and many others injured as well. As regards the extensive damage caused to property, the Chargé d'affaires was informed that his authorities will be entirely responsible for the consequences on their continued criminal actions, which, among other things, jeopardize the Geneva negotiations.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/164-S/18737.

DOCUMENT S/18739*

Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[5 March 1987]

Further to our letter dated 2 March 1987 [S/18734], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 3 March. On that date, at 1300 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan aircraft bombarded the Kaisu refugee camp in Drosh Tehsil of Chitral, as a result of which two Afghan refugees were killed and another five were injured. A number of houses were destroyed. The Afghan aircraft also dropped bombs at random in the Langarbatt border area, as a result of which several cattle were killed and a nearby jungle caught fire, causing great damage.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/165-S/18739.

DOCUMENT S/18742*

Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of
Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 March 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at noon on 1 March 1987, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have reported that in spite of repeated protests by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan still continue their interference and aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, on 28 February 1987 at 12.20 p.m., a fighter plane of the Pakistan armed forces, at an altitude of 1,500 metres, entered the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the

Marona region, Nazian district, of Nengrahar Province and, after conducting a 10-minute reconnaissance flight, left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again condemns such acts of aggression and lodges a protest with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such provocative acts, which have no other result but the deterioration of the situation along the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan to
the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/168-S/18742.

DOCUMENT S/18743*

Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of
Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 March 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at noon on 2 March 1987 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of repeated protests by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the air force of Pakistan still continues its aggression on the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"On 1 March 1987, from 3.02 p.m. to 6.07 p.m., a fighter plane of the Pakistan air force entered the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through Spinboldak and conducted four reconnaissance flights at different altitudes over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"In view of the above, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges a protest with the Government of Pakistan and demands that the military authorities of Pakistan avoid further committing such acts of aggression, particularly at a time when negotiations at Geneva are under way between high-ranking officials of the two countries. Resorting to such irresponsible acts would adversely affect the ongoing Geneva negotiations.

"The negative consequences of such provocative acts of aggression will rest upon the military authorities of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan to
the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/169-S/18743.

DOCUMENT S/18744

Letter dated 6 March 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 March 1987]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the letter from the Islamic Association of Iranian Physicians addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 February 1987 from the Islamic Association of
Iranian Physicians addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are well aware, new extensive dimensions have recently been added to the war which the Iraqi régime has imposed upon

Iran. The Iraqi régime, through its use of chemical weapons, intensification of the bombardment of cities and residential areas, and the destruction of schools, universities, hospitals and factories, is now bent on the devastation of the whole of Iran and the massacre of innocent and defenceless children, women and men behind the front. The principal victims of Iraqi crimes are defenceless and innocent people who have been the subject of unprecedented massacre and destruction.

The Iraqi régime trampled upon humanitarian principles and violated rules of international law pertaining to war in order to start such attacks. But no matter how hard the Iraqi régime and its supporters are trying to allege that the Iranian Government is responsible for the continuation of the war, they cannot use this spurious allegation as a pretext to carry out air and missile attacks on innocent and defenceless people behind the front.

We call on you, as the authority in charge of the greatest international organisation, to make your best efforts to halt ruthless massacres.

DOCUMENT S/18745*

Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 March 1987]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10.30 a.m. on 5 March 1987 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"Instead of responding positively to the concern voiced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over the repeated violations of the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan have intensified such acts.

"For example, on 3 March 1987, from 9.20 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., a fighter plane of the Pakistan air force, at a speed of 750 km/h and at an altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 metres, violated 11 times the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Spinboldak region.

"The same date, from 10.45 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., an aircraft belonging to the Pakistan air force, at a speed of 750 km/h and at an altitude of 2,000 metres, entered the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and after conducting a 15-minute reconnaissance flight left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Similarly, on 4 March at 9.48 a fighter plane of the Pakistan air force entered the territory of the

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Spinboldak region and, after performing a 10-minute reconnaissance flight at a speed of 750 km/h and at an altitude of 2,000 to 5,200 metres, quit the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Further, for the second time at 4.24 p.m. on 4 March an aircraft of the Pakistan air force entered the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Spinboldak region and after conducting a 10-minute reconnaissance flight, at a speed of 750 km/h and at different altitudes, left the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly condemns such aggression and violations and lodged a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. It further demands that the Government of Pakistan avoid committing such acts; otherwise, the responsibility of the heavy consequences will rest upon the authorities of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan to
the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/170-S/18745.

DOCUMENT S/18747*

Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 March 1987]

Further to our letter dated 5 March 1987 [S/18739], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 20 and 21 February and 1 and 3 March.

On 20 February, between 1250 hours and 1700 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 12 artillery rounds which landed in the Kharlachi area in the Kurram Agency.

On 21 February:

(a) At 1115 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired five artillery rounds that landed in the Chakhai area of the Bajaur Agency, as a result of which one Pakistan national was injured;

(b) At 1225 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 20 rounds of artillery that landed in the Ghulam Khan Killi area of the North Waziristan Agency, as a result of which one Pakistan national was injured.

On 1 March, at 1545 hours (Pakistan standard time), six Afghan fighter aircraft entered Pakistan airspace and dropped one bomb in the Kurram Agency area, as a result of which one Pakistan national was injured.

On 3 March, at 1307 hours (Pakistan standard time), three Afghan fighter aircraft entered Pakistan airspace and dropped seven bombs and fired two rockets in the Chitral area, as a result of which two Afghan refugees were injured and property was destroyed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 9 March and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, on 1 March 1987, an aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated the Afghan airspace in the Spinboldak area of Kandahar province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 9 March.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/172-S/18747.

DOCUMENT S/18748

Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[11 March 1987]

On instructions from my Government and further to our many letters concerning the continued bombardment by the Iranian forces of purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to transmit herewith information concerning the latest series of Iranian bombardments, which took place between 22 February and 7 March 1987.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

ANNEX

1. During the evening of 22 February and the day of 23 February 1987, Iranian long-range artillery shelled residential districts of the town of Basra, killing and wounding members of the civilian population and inflicting damage on civilian property.

2. On 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 February, as well as on 2, 5 and 6 March, a number of residential districts of the same town came under similar artillery fire, with resulting damage to civilian property in each instance.

DOCUMENT S/18750*

**Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[12 March 1987]*

Further to our letter dated 9 March 1987 [S/18747], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 3 March 1987 the aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated Afghan airspace in the Spinboldak area of Kandahar province and the Nazian district of Ningrahar province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 11 March.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Muhammad Nasser MIAN
Acting Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/175-S/18750.

DOCUMENT S/18751*

**Letter dated 12 March 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: French]
[12 March 1987]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and with reference to my previous letters sent on behalf of the Committee [S/18682 and S/18713], I wish once again to draw your urgent attention to the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and near Tyre, which continues to arouse the most serious concern.

According to recent information, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been able to enter Burj el-Barajneh camp twice with medical supplies and food (on 25 February and 3 March) and Shatila once with food (on 27 February). The Agency, however, was barred from bringing medical supplies into Shatila, which is reported as having been totally destroyed. Since those deliveries, the Agency has again been barred from entering the camps. It has not yet been permitted to enter Rashidieh, which re-

mains isolated, although supplies have reached other refugees in the Tyre area.

In view of the above, it is clear that the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps remains extremely grave and is bound to deteriorate further unless urgent measures are taken. The Committee accordingly wishes to reiterate its pressing appeal to you and to all parties concerned to do everything possible to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide emergency relief to the Palestinian refugees, for whom the international community has a special responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/176-S/18751.

DOCUMENT S/18752*

**Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic/English]
[13 March 1987]*

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of March 1987, to transmit to you the text of the letter dated 10 March addressed to you by Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Alternate Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of
the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/177-S/18752.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 March 1987 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 24 February 1987 [see S/18720], the following is brought to your immediate attention to appraise you of the deteriorating situation inside the Palestinian refugee camps.

On 6 March UNRWA issued a statement under the symbol PAL/1647 reporting that on 25 February and 3 March food and medical supplies entered Burj el-Barajneh and on 27 February to Shatila camp. Rashidieh camp had received no relief supplies at all. We would hasten to add that since those dates relief has not entered the camps.

A dangerous development was reported in the same statement, that UNRWA "has been unable to make proper security arrangements for further convoys and has been advised to make no

attempts to reach the camps over the next few days" [emphasis added].

Further, shelling of the Palestinian refugee camps has been resumed; hence, the situation in those camps has reached a critical stage that should no longer be tolerated by the international community. It is also clear that this situation is heading towards a new disaster for the Palestinian people.

I am instructed to call on the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to put an end to the suffering of our people in the camps by utilizing all available United Nations capabilities on the ground in Lebanon in order to implement the repeated appeals of the Security Council, including the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 13 February 1987 [S/18691] in which the members of the Council "call on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes".

DOCUMENT S/18754

Letter dated 6 March 1987 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[13 March 1987]

I have the honour to write to you about the critical financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The concern I have repeatedly expressed in this regard is very much shared by the Governments of the troop-contributing countries, as evidenced by their joint letter to me of 10 December 1986 [S/18517], which was prompted by their dissatisfaction with the present situation.

You will recall that when it established UNFICYP in 1964, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to accept voluntary contributions towards meeting the costs of the Force. Despite my predecessors' and my own repeated appeals, receipts from such contributions have, over the years, fallen far short of the expenditures for which the United Nations is responsible, even though the Organization's share is but a fraction of the total cost of maintaining UNFICYP. I am annexing a detailed presentation of the current financial situation in respect of UNFICYP.

At the end of February 1987, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account had reached the alarming figure of \$144.5 million for the mandate periods ending 15 December 1986. In addition, the cost to the United Nations for the current mandate period ending 15 June 1987 is estimated at \$14.4 million, of which only \$1.3 million has been received. There can be no doubt that such a state of affairs places an unfair and disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries, who are requested to absorb continuously increasing costs and whose claims for reimbursement the United Nations has been able to meet only up to December 1978. In their aforementioned letter, the troop-contributing countries shared the conviction I had expressed in my last report to the Security Council [S/18431] that the gap between the resources made available to the Organization and the costs of UNFICYP cannot be tolerated indefinitely.

The vital peace-keeping role of UNFICYP has been unanimously emphasized by the Security Council time and again. The Force has made, and continues to make, an indispensable contribution to

international peace and security and to maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition which, I need hardly stress, is crucial to my ongoing efforts to promote a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council.

Given the important role played by UNFICYP and the increasingly precarious financial situation in which it finds itself, I should be most grateful if you could convey to your Government my urgent appeal for a financial contribution to UNFICYP. It is my hope that your Government will give this matter the attention it deserves and that it will make a generous contribution to the financing of this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

(Signed) JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

ANNEX

Financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

1. Since 1964, 74 countries have provided voluntary financial support to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The status of contributions, as at 28 February 1987, to the UNFICYP Special Account together with details of the latest three mandate periods are shown in the attached table.

2. In order to provide contingents for UNFICYP, the troop-contributing Governments divert troops from national duty and other resources at an ongoing cost to them which they estimate at present to be some \$36 million for each six-month period. This figure includes (a) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these, therefore, constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop-contributing Governments; and (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP for which, under existing arrangements, the troop contributors would be entitled to claim reimbursement from the United Nations, but which they have agreed to finance at their own expense as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

3. Including the above two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending 15 June 1987 would total approximately \$50.7 million, estimated as follows:

- Millions of
United States
dollars
- 1 (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances
and normal *matériel* costs; }
(b) Certain extra and extraordinary
costs of the troop-contributing
Governments that are financed
directly by them } 36.3
- 2 Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organi-
zation is required to meet (including the extra and
extraordinary costs of Governments providing con-

tingents for which they seek to be reimbursed),
financed through voluntary contributions 14.4
TOTAL COSTS 50.7

4. The financing of the second of these cost elements, which is borne by the Organization, is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. However, these contributions have consistently fallen short of the amounts required to offset the costs involved. Consequently, it is estimated that the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP account for the mandate periods up to 15 June 1987 will amount to approximately \$157.4 million if additional contributions are not received.

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD
27 MARCH 1964 TO 15 JUNE 1987 AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 1987

(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	49th period (16/12/85 to 15/6/86)	50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)	51st period (16/12/86 to 15/6/87)	Total pledges	Payment received
Australia	50 000	50 000	—	3 019 889	3 019 889 ^a
Austria	125 000	125 000	—	4 690 000	4 690 000 ^{a, b}
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	—	13 000	13 000
Barbados	500	500	—	5 500	5 500
Belgium	107 065	107 066	—	4 800 777	4 800 777
Botswana	—	—	—	500	500
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	5 000	5 000
Cameroon	—	—	—	28 082	23 727
Canada	—	—	—	—	— ^a
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	60 000	60 000
Cyprus	—	—	—	5 081 359	5 081 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	—	—	600	600 ^a
Denmark	118 421	—	—	5 391 303	5 391 303 ^{a, b}
Finland	—	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000 ^a
Germany, Federal Republic of	656 311	656 312	—	25 464 228	25 464 228
Ghana	—	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	400 000	400 000	—	22 120 312	22 120 312
Guyana	—	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	5 750	5 750	—	118 157	118 157
India	—	—	—	100 000	100 000
Indonesia	2 500	2 500	—	5 000	5 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	—	—	—	94 500	94 500
Iraq	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland	—	—	—	50 000	50 000 ^a
Israel	—	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	—	—	—	8 581 645	8 547 128
Jamaica	—	—	—	33 033	33 033
Japan	200 000	200 000	—	5 640 000	5 640 000
Kuwait	—	—	—	165 000	165 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	1 500	1 500 ^a
Lebanon	—	—	—	5 194	5 194
Liberia	—	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	2 750	2 750	—	140 893	140 893
Malawi	—	—	—	6 363	6 363
Malaysia	—	—	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	—	—	—	5 710	5 710
Mauritania	—	—	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	—	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	400	400	—	2 400	2 400
Netherlands	—	—	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	—	—	71 137	71 137
Niger	—	—	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	—	—	45 570	45 570
Norway	305 000	305 000	—	10 138 265	10 138 265
Oman	—	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	1 500	1 500	—	59 791	59 791
Panama	—	—	—	1 000	1 000

Country	49th period (16/12/85 to 15/6/86)	50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)	51st period (16/12/86 to 15/6/87)	Total pledges	Payment received
Philippines	—	—	—	* 12 430	12 430
Portugal	—	—	—	12 000	12 000
Qatar	—	—	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	—	—	—	9 000	9 000
Somalia	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	4 000	4 000
Sweden	—	—	—	7 120 000	7 120 000 ^{a, b}
Switzerland	253 127	253 127	—	7 417 418	7 417 418
Thailand	—	—	—	6 500	6 500
Togo	1 264	1 264	—	5 334	1 020
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 251 753	1 248 511	1 291 193	75 669 036	75 669 036 ^{a, b}
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 306 500	—	—	177 334 177 ^c	173 016 292
Uruguay	—	—	—	7 500	7 500
Venezuela	2 500	2 500	—	43 000	43 000
Viet Nam	—	—	—	4 000	4 000 ^d
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	60 000	60 000
Zaire	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	—	—	44 343	44 343
Zimbabwe	738	738	—	24 940	9 616
TOTAL	7 792 079	3 363 918	1 291 193	369 555 330	365 173 435

^aIndicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia \$500,000; Austria \$1.9 million; Canada \$10.7 million; Denmark \$650,000; Ireland \$64,000; Sweden \$3.5 million; and United Kingdom \$19 million.

^bPayment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of costs.

^cContributions received in 1964.

^dContributions received in 1967.

^eThe ultimate contribution will be dependent on the contributions from other Governments.

^fContributions received from 1964 through 1966.

DOCUMENT S/18755

Letter dated 18 March 1987 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 March 1987]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters concerning the Iranian régime's persistence in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18748, I have the honour to inform you that, on 9 March 1987, the Chandari residential complex was subjected to Iranian long-range artillery shelling, which resulted in damage to the complex and the property of civilian citizens.

On 16 March residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra were subjected to long-range artillery shelling, which resulted in damage to a number of houses and civilian property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18757

Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 March 1987]

I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that the Islamic Republic News Agency in Bonn reported that on Friday, 13 March 1987, yet another Iranian combatant wounded by Iraqi chemical weapons at the war fronts succumbed to his injuries in a hospital in Recklinghausen, West Germany.

The victim, Hassan Ali Ashraf, along with a group of other chemically wounded combatants, had been sent to West Germany for further medical treatments several months ago.

The Iraqi régime, trampling all international conventions, has repeatedly deployed chemical weapons against Iranian combatants in the battlefields. Despite the continued use of poisonous gases by the Ba'athist régime of Iraq over the past few years, the Security Council has failed to discharge its constitutional duties *vis-à-vis* the Iraqi policy of total disregard for the Geneva Protocol of 1925.¹ When political considerations predominate an international organ, the very *raison d'être* of the organ becomes its immediate victim.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to
the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18758*

Letter dated 19 March 1987 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[20 March 1987]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press communiqué issued on 13 March 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contadora and Support Groups on the occasion of the Third Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Latin American Integration Association, held at Montevideo.

I request you to have this letter and the annexed text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio César LUPINACCI
Permanent Representative of
Uruguay to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued on 13 March 1987 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contadora and Support Groups at Montevideo

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contadora and Support Groups, attending the Third Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Latin American Integration Association, held in the city of Montevideo, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, and in consultation with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Venezuela, assessed the situation in Central America and the prospects for the pacification process.

2. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs recalled that the peace mission which they had carried out in January 1987, together with

the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, had made it possible to identify the different positions, the difficulties standing in the way of negotiation and the prospects offered by the complex regional panorama. In the communiqué issued in Mexico City on that occasion [S/18637, annex], the Ministers for Foreign Affairs had established as the primary objective the resumption of the political dialogue and the reactivation of the negotiating process on a basic set of points of agreement.

3. In that context, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs expressed their satisfaction at the resumption of the direct dialogue between the five Central American countries, initiated in Guatemala on the occasion of the meeting with the countries of the European Community and the Contadora Group. They expressed their satisfaction also at the holding of the forthcoming Esquipulas summit, in which all the heads of State of Central America would participate, and voiced the hope that a genuine will to negotiate would emerge.

4. They welcomed the emergence of new peace initiatives embodying fundamental elements of the Contadora process, which meant a contribution to peace to the extent that they were able to respond, in a balanced way, to the essential and legitimate interests of the different parties.

5. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora and Support Groups indicated that they would continue to hold consultations in order to intensify their contribution to a negotiated solution to the disputes in Central America, in the immediate future, in order that the Esquipulas meeting might mean a step towards peace. Accordingly, they stated that the Document of Objectives [S/16041, annex] and the Caraballeda message [S/17736, annex] constituted a common political heritage—approved by the five Governments of the region—and an effective basis for achieving progress in the negotiations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/184-S/18758.

Letter dated 23 March 1987 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[23 March 1987]

With reference to Security Council resolution 395 (1976), and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The North Aegean Petroleum Company (NAPC), as the operating company of an international consortium with partners from Canada, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, has been operating the offshore oil field near the northern Aegean island of Thassos since the early 1970s under an agreement reached with the Greek Government. On 24 February 1987, the Chairman of NAPC announced that the consortium planned to begin drilling for oil 10 miles east of the island of Thassos, outside the 6-mile territorial waters of Greece, at the end of March.

The maritime spaces beyond the 6-mile territorial waters in the Aegean Sea are areas in dispute between Turkey and Greece, and since 1976 there have been legal arrangements in effect that obligate both countries to refrain from all activity with regard to the Aegean continental shelf. Indeed, it will be recalled that in August 1976 the Security Council, upon a complaint by Greece on account of seismic research by an unarmed and unescorted civilian Turkish vessel outside the territorial waters in the Aegean, considered Turkish-Greek differences in this area and adopted unanimously resolution 395 (1976) on 25 August 1976. In this resolution, the Security Council appealed to the Governments of Greece and Turkey to exercise the utmost restraint and to reduce the tensions in the area. It called upon the two Governments to resume direct negotiations over their differences. The Council also appealed to the two sides to do everything within their power to ensure that these negotiations would result in mutually acceptable solutions.

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 395 (1976), Turkey and Greece entered into direct negotiations on the delineation of the continental shelf in the Aegean as called for in this resolution. On 11 November 1976, the two Governments reached an agreement in Bern. This agreement incorporated the two basic elements of resolution 395 (1976), namely the exercise of restraint and the reduction of tensions as well as the resumption of direct negotiations between the two Governments. Article 1 of the Bern agreement stated that,

"The two parties agree that the negotiations shall be frank, thoroughgoing and pursued in good faith, with a view to reaching an agreement based on their mutual consent with regard to the delimitation of the continental shelf between themselves."

Furthermore, article 6 of the same agreement stated that:

"The two parties undertake to refrain from any initiative or act concerning the Aegean continental shelf that might have adverse effects on the negotiations."

These articles constituted the fundamental aspects of the Bern agreement. The negotiations that Turkey and Greece initiated following the Bern agreement helped to defuse the tension and contributed to an improvement of the climate between the two coun-

tries. The negotiating process was, however, terminated by the new Greek Government after the elections of 1981. The decision to discontinue negotiations was in total disregard of the 1976 Security Council resolution and the Bern agreement. In later years, the Turkish Government stressed on every occasion the necessity for dialogue and called upon Greece to resume meaningful negotiations. The Greek Government, however, showed no inclination to any dialogue with Turkey and in fact indicated strong opposition to a negotiated settlement of the questions regarding the Aegean Sea between the two countries.

The position of the Greek Government rests on the preposterous assertion that the Aegean continental shelf, which has not been delineated, belongs in its entirety to Greece. This not only defies all sense of equity but also wilfully disregards the decision of the International Court of Justice taken on 11 September 1976 upon the application of Greece for the indication of interim measures of protection by the Court.¹⁹ While rejecting the Greek request, the Court described, in paragraph 28 of the Order, the Aegean continental shelf as an "area in dispute, and with respect to which Turkey also claims rights of exploration and exploitation". It follows that until the delineation of this "disputed area", it is not possible to speak either of a Greek or a Turkish continental shelf in the Aegean.

The Greek Government, however, continues to refer to the area beyond territorial waters in the Aegean Sea as the "Greek continental shelf". This is a totally arbitrary attitude without any legal basis since the Aegean continental shelf has not been delineated between Turkey and Greece. As the International Court of Justice noted in paragraph 29 of its decision of 11 September 1976, "neither concessions unilaterally granted nor exploration activity unilaterally undertaken by either of the interested States with respect to the disputed areas can be creative of new rights or deprive the other State of any rights to which in law it may be entitled".

It should be noted that the Greek Government, which disrupted the negotiating process with Turkey in 1981, continued to act for several years in keeping with the 1976 Bern agreement, under which the two countries have undertaken to refrain from any act and initiative that would adversely affect the issue. In fact, in 1982, it was reiterated by Greece, in the course of diplomatic exchanges between the Turkish and Greek Governments, that Greece had assumed the obligation to refrain from all activities in the disputed areas in the Aegean.

Now Greece has adopted a position that disregards this fundamental requirement. Turkey has drawn the attention of the Greek Government to the fact that the planned drilling activity 10 miles east of the island of Thassos outside Greek territorial waters would be contrary to both the Bern agreement and Security Council resolution 395 (1976). Therefore, Turkey has requested the Greek Government to refrain from any such action that would aggravate the situation in the Aegean. Turkey has also stressed that the political responsibility for the situation that

would arise out of these activities would rest with the Greek Government. The Greek authorities, however, have claimed that any step they may take in connection with the drilling activity near Thassos following an intended take-over of NAPC by the Greek Government would have nothing to do with the Bern agreement, since Greece considers this agreement "inoperative" owing to the lack of negotiations between Turkey and Greece on the Aegean continental shelf. The Greek authorities have also confirmed that the planned drilling is beyond Greek territorial waters and that, after taking control of NAPC, they would carry out drilling at the same location.

It was the Greek Government that terminated the negotiating process between Turkey and Greece in 1981. Yet now Greece uses the lack of negotiations, a situation for which only itself is responsible, as a pretext to declare the Bern agreement "inoperative". This self-contradictory attitude is inadmissible.

Moreover, it contravenes the written assurance of the present Greek Government, communicated to Turkey in March 1982, to refrain from actions concerning the Aegean continental shelf, an assurance that reaffirmed the 1976 Bern commitment after the negotiating process was disrupted by Greece.

It should be emphasized that for as long as the two countries have honoured their commitments under the Bern agreement to refrain from any initiative or act concerning the Aegean continental shelf, particularly after the termination of negotiations by Greece in 1981, they have been able to prevent this legal dispute from sliding into undesirable and dangerous situations.

In keeping with this policy of restraint and strict observance of its undertakings, the Turkish Government has until now scrupulously adhered to its commitments under the Bern agreement and thus refrained from all activity relating to the continental shelf in the Aegean beyond its territorial waters. The Turkish Government will continue to act likewise, if the Bern agreement is upheld by both parties.

Notwithstanding their reciprocal commitments to refrain from activities relating to the Aegean continental shelf, Turkey and Greece, as the two littoral States, have the same rights for the free use of the high seas of the Aegean, which constitute approximately 50 per cent of this Sea. The same applies to the international airspace above the high seas of the Aegean.

The Turkish Government is following with utmost attention the development of the situation and does not intend to acquiesce to any unilateral Greek action with regard to the Aegean continental shelf. It would like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation evolving between Turkey and Greece in the Aegean. It deems that, in conformity with Council resolution 395 (1976), Greece should refrain from all activities beyond its territorial waters on the Aegean continental shelf and should agree to resume negotiations with Turkey in the context of the 1976 Bern agreement.

I should like to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative
of Turkey
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/18762*

Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[26 March 1987]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military air force, which took place on 26 March 1987 as follows.

From 0945 to 1000 hours, two Turkish F-4 jet fighters, flying in formation, illegally entered the airspace of Cyprus from the occupied area near Ayios Yeoryios and flew over Skylloura, Kontemenos, Myrtou, Ayios Ermolaos, Kato Dhikomo, Kionelli and Karavas.

From 1032 to 1106 hours, two Turkish jet fighters illegally entered the airspace of Cyprus from the area near the Cape of Apostolos Andreas and flew along the northern coastal area to the occupied village of Lapithos.

From 1116 to 1130 hours, three Turkish jet fighters, flying in formation, illegally entered the airspace of Cyprus through the Kyrenia area and over the occupied villages of Kythrea, Kantara and Ayios Amvrosios.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest strongly the above aggressive and provocative actions of Turkey, which once again take place at a highly sensitive phase of the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/983-S/18762.

DOCUMENT S/18763*

Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 March 1987]

I have the honour to transmit a message addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of the text of the message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad Dost
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

MESSAGE DATED 26 MARCH 1987 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my communication of 2 February 1987 [S/18655], in which I requested you to facilitate the return of the Afghans residing in Pakistan and Iran, I wish to draw your attention to the following.

All information available from a variety of sources indicates that not only the artificial impediments created by the authorities of those two countries, in collaboration with the ringleaders of the Afghan opposition armed groups, continue to persist, but further measures have also been adopted to intimidate those who wish to return. In this context, countless cases of threats, physical punishment, incarcerations and even executions have been reported.

In a letter that has been circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council [A/42/161-S/18734], the Pakistan authorities have evaded discussing the issue at hand.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/187-S/18763.

And instead of giving a positive response to the specific proposal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning the charter flight for the return of the Afghan refugees, they have reiterated their intransigent and groundless positions and have irresponsibly characterized our serious and sincere proposal as a propagandistic ploy.

Meanwhile, long lists of Afghans residing in Pakistan and Iran who are desirous of a speedy return to their country have been prepared, with their complete identification, and have been put at the disposal of Afghan diplomatic and consular missions in those countries.

It becomes evident that neither our efforts at the bilateral level nor your good offices have brought about any positive change of attitude on the part of the Governments of Pakistan and Iran.

A large number of Afghans, confined in barricaded camps in Pakistan and Iran, have managed discreetly to contact Afghan diplomatic and consular missions in those countries, pleading for help and protection to return to their countries.

I am now writing to you in order to request that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in conformity with his humanitarian mandate, investigate the present situation and take concrete actions to ensure the effective exercise by the Afghan refugees of their inalienable right of return to their country.

In view of the seriousness of the matter and its significant implications for the overall situation around Afghanistan, I strongly urge you to spare no effort to facilitate the unimpeded return of the Afghan refugees to their country.

DOCUMENT S/18764*

Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1987]

Further to our letter dated 11 March 1987 [S/18750], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side.

On 23 March 1987, at 0945 hours (Pakistan standard time), three Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 2 km in the South Waziristan Agency and dropped three bombs on the village of Angoor Ada, as a result of which 20 persons were killed and 22 injured.

Later, at 1215 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 4 km in the Kurram Agency and dropped 6 rockets and 12 bombs on Teri Mangal village, as a result of which 65 persons were killed and 101 injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 24 March and a

strong protest was lodged with him over these deliberate provocative attacks. The Chargé d'affaires was informed that the Afghan authorities had been warned to desist from these barbarous and wanton attacks on defenceless civilians and that Pakistan reserved the right to appropriate retaliation. It was also conveyed to him that the entire responsibility for the serious consequences of such acts of unprovoked aggression against our territory would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/188-S/18764.

DOCUMENT S/18765

Letter dated 25 March 1987 from the representative of Gabon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 March 1987]

On behalf of the Group of African States, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Namibia.

(Signed) Laurent-Marie BIFFOT
Permanent Representative of Gabon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18766

Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[27 March 1987]

Upon instructions of my Government, I would like to bring the following to your attention, in connection with the letter of the Permanent Representative of Turkey dated 23 March 1987 and circulated as Security Council document S/18759.

The Permanent Representative of Turkey attempts to formulate a number of accusations against Greece on the basis of statements made by the Chairman of the North Aegean Petroleum Company (NAPC), which has a concession with regard to the exploitation of the offshore oil field near the northern Aegean Greek island of Thassos. The facts, however, are in direct contradiction to these allegations and stand as follows.

It is true that the NAPC Chairman stated that the "consortium planned to begin drilling for oil 10 miles east of the island of Thassos, outside the 6-mile territorial waters of Greece, at the end of March". However, what the Turkish representative failed to mention, although his Government had been officially informed of it, is that the Greek Government has submitted to Parliament, as a matter of urgency, a draft law which authorizes it to buy the shares of the Canadian company "Denison", a member of NAPC, and thus obtain the majority of NAPC shares. Therefore, as the Greek Government has stated, the question of "how, where and when" drilling takes place will be a decision to be taken by the Greek Government and nobody else. Since, as I have already stressed, the above facts have been officially known by the Turkish Government, it is surprising that the Turkish representative fails to mention them.

Another element overlooked by the Turkish representative is related to Security Council resolution 395 (1976), of 25 August 1976. This resolution does indeed invite "the Governments of Greece and Turkey to exercise the utmost restraint" and "to reduce the . . . tensions in the area". However, it also: "Invites the Governments of Greece and Turkey in this respect to continue to take into account the contribution that appropriate judicial means, in particular the International Court of Justice, are qualified to make to the settlement of any remaining legal differences which they may identify in connection with their present dispute".

It should be stressed in this context that Greece, even before this resolution was adopted, had already, on 22 January 1975, proposed to Turkey to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice on the basis of a compromis. Turkey accepted, on 6 February 1975, to hold bilateral discussions in order to prepare the compromis. During the meeting of the then Prime Ministers of the two countries, Messrs. Karamanlis and Demirel, in Brussels, on 31 May 1975, it was decided to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice and, on the basis of its Judgment, to continue negotiations for the actual delimitation of the continental shelf.

On 10 August 1976, Greece instituted proceedings before the International Court of Justice and requested it to proceed to the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries. Turkey, however, refused to appear before the Court.

From that point onward, the attitude of Turkey has been one of continuous reversals of position and manoeuvring, which has made it abundantly clear that Turkey's aim was not the delimitation of the continental shelf but its partitioning on the basis of the Turkish claim that islands have no continental shelf of their own. Turkish activity culminated in the Turkish research ship "SISMİK I" violating repeatedly the Greek continental shelf near the islands of Lemnos and Lesvos. The Greek Government had recourse to the Security Council, which adopted the aforementioned resolution 395 (1976).

It was under these circumstances that the Procès Verbal of Bern was agreed upon on 11 November 1976. However, as is obvious from article 6 of the Procès Verbal ("The two parties undertake to refrain from any initiative or act concerning the Aegean continental shelf that might have adverse effects on the negotiations"), which is invoked by the representative of Turkey, the Procès Verbal was agreed upon for the sole purpose of creating conditions facilitating negotiations within the framework of its article 8, which provides that

"The two parties have agreed to study State practice and international rules in this matter, with a view to identifying certain principles and practical criteria which could be useful for the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries."

Turkey subsequently reversed its position and on 31 July 1977, during a meeting of experts of the two sides in London, stated that "the Greco-Turkish negotiation should be a political one without reference to international precedents or rules".

Turkey, during a meeting of the Secretaries-General of the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, on 4 and 5 December 1980, reiterated its position that the rules of international law should not be taken into consideration. At the time, the Turkish interlocutor stated that the Turkish side accepts the principle that islands have a continental shelf of their own but insisted that this continental shelf should be restricted, apparently according to their claims.

A last effort to resolve the deadlock was made during a further meeting of the Secretaries-General of the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, in September 1981, namely before the present Greek Government came to power. No progress was made during this meeting and contacts were interrupted on the sole responsibility of Turkey, as is evident from the above-mentioned, unfounded Turkish positions that the rules of international law were not applicable to the dispute in question.

Consequently, it is totally inaccurate to assert that "the negotiation process was terminated by the new Greek Government after the elections of 1981". This claim aims at giving political character to a purely legal problem, contrary to the finding of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 1978,²⁰ in paragraph 31, namely that: "The Court therefore finds that a legal dispute exists between Greece and Turkey in respect of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea."

It is therefore totally inaccurate and arbitrary to assert that "the Greek Government rests on the preposterous assertion that the Aegean continental shelf belongs in its entirety to Greece". The truth is that, as has been already mentioned, the Greek position has been and remains as follows: according to international law and the existing precedents of the International Court of Justice, the rights of the littoral state on the continental shelf exist *ipso facto* and *ab initio* and there is no need for any legal measures to be taken in order to confirm their validity. As far as its dispute with Turkey is concerned, it is the firm conviction of Greece that it is of a purely legal nature. This was reaffirmed by the International Court of Justice in paragraph 31 of its Judgment of 1978 regarding the Aegean Continental Shelf. In other words, the Greco-Turkish dispute does not involve a question of partitioning the continental shelf. It is simply one of a technical nature with regard to its delimitation, that is to say, to establish the point up to which the *ipso facto* and *ab initio* existing rights extend. Therefore Greece maintains that the object of this dispute is the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf and not its partitioning.

The Turkish claim that Greece has shown no interest in a dialogue, but has on the contrary firmly resisted it, is equally false. The truth is that Greece, as has already been mentioned, repeatedly undertook efforts to resolve the impasse and to reduce the existing tension. The present Greek Government, as soon as it came to power, proposed and achieved a moratorium on certain activities, and discussions

began at ambassadorial level on economic and tourist matters. Unfortunately, all these efforts failed after a series of Turkish provocations against the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Greece.

These provocative acts were followed by repeated statements of the Turkish political leadership which challenged the territorial integrity of Greece. They culminated in a statement by the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Özal, on 26 April 1986, according to which "Experience has shown that we have lost from our hands certain islands which are part of the Turkish fatherland."

I would like in this context to refer to another assertion of the representative of Turkey, Mr. Türkmen, namely that the Greek Government reiterated to Turkey, in March 1982, its adherence to the above-mentioned Procès Verbal of Bern. It is a totally inaccurate statement. The official correspondence of 1982 attached hereto (annexes III and IV), in which neither of the two Governments makes any reference to the Procès Verbal of Bern, is ample evidence of this inaccuracy. On the contrary, the Greek Government has informed the Government of Turkey, on many occasions, formally and most categorically, that the Procès Verbal of Bern became obsolete and inoperative, since the negotiations between Greece and Turkey, to which it was solely related, had been terminated, because of the Turkish intransigence, as has already been mentioned.

Turkey further asserts that its policy is one of self-restraint. At the same time, she infringes upon the continental shelf of the Greek islands of the Aegean by granting exploration permits and announcing that explorations will be carried out on it. On the other hand, however, the Turkish Permanent Representative claims that Greece should avoid any activity on the Aegean continental shelf. The contradiction is evident.

The conclusion of the above analysis is that Turkish intransigence during the various stages of negotiations, which aimed at establishing certain common principles and practical criteria, has blocked the continuation of the negotiating process.

Despite this negative attitude of Turkey, the Greek Government, consistent with the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes, summoned, through the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. Kapsis, the Turkish Ambassador to Athens, on 26 March 1987, and asked him to convey to his Government a proposal of the Greek Government to submit the question of the delimitation of the continental shelf to the International Court of Justice, on the basis of conventional and customary international law. As is well known, this proposal has been made to the Turkish Government on many occasions in the past.

Greece is therefore ready to enter immediately into negotiations with Turkey to prepare the compromise, in order that this dispute, which is of a strictly legal nature, be settled through the proposed impartial judicial procedure.

I should like to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mihalīs DOUNTAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Joint communiqué issued after the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, Messrs. Constantine Karamanlis and Süleyman Demirel, in Brussels, 31 May 1975

In the course of their meeting the two Prime Ministers had an opportunity to give consideration to the problems which led to the existing situation as regards relations between their countries.

They decided that those problems should be resolved peacefully by means of negotiations, and, as regards the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea, by the International Court at The Hague. They defined the general lines on the basis of which the forthcoming meetings of the representatives of the two Governments would take place.

In that connection they decided to bring forward the date of the meeting of experts concerning the question of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea and that of the experts on the question of airspace.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that efforts should be made on both sides to create and maintain a good atmosphere in relations between Greece and Turkey so that existing problems might be resolved and co-operation between the two countries re-established to their mutual advantage.

Finally, the two Prime Ministers agreed they would give their support to the intercommunity negotiations in Vienna.

ANNEX II

Procès-verbal concerning the procedure to be followed for the delimitation of the continental shelf between Greece and Turkey

1. The two parties agree that the negotiation shall be frank, thoroughgoing and pursued in good faith, with a view to reaching an agreement based on their mutual consent with regard to the delimitation of the continental shelf between themselves.

2. The two parties agree that these negotiations should be strictly confidential in nature.

3. The two parties reserve their respective positions regarding the delimitation of the continental shelf.

4. The two parties undertake not in any circumstances to use the provisions of this document or the proposals to be made by either side during these negotiations outside the context of the negotiations.

5. The two parties agree that there should be no statements or leaks to the press regarding the content of the negotiations, unless they decide otherwise by mutual agreement.

6. The two parties undertake to refrain from any initiative or act concerning the Aegean continental shelf that might have adverse effects on the negotiations.

7. The two parties undertake, as regards their bilateral relations, to refrain from any initiative or act which might discredit the other party.

8. The two parties have agreed to study State practice and international rules in this matter, with a view to identifying certain principles and practical criteria which could be useful for the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries.

9. For this purpose, a mixed commission shall be established, composed of national representatives.

10. The two parties agree to advance gradually in the negotiating process to be adopted, after mutual consultation.

Done at Bern, in duplicate in the French language, on 11 November 1976.

The head of the
Greek delegation
JEAN TZOUNIS

The head of the
Turkish delegation
A. SUAT BILGE

ANNEX III

Notice given to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Turkish Ambassador in Athens on 19 February 1982

Recent reports mention the renewal by Greece of the concessions in the areas situated in the Aegean Sea both east and west of the island of Thassos and the fact that the firm NACP has conducted seismic research in these areas. In this connection, it was specified that similar activity had also been conducted in the surrounding areas of the Peloponnese, situated in the Aegean Sea.

A statement confirming these reports has just been issued by the Greek Minister of Industry and Energy.

In view of the foregoing, the Turkish Embassy, acting on orders from its Government, requests the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform it whether the areas in the Aegean Sea in which the seismic research has been conducted are situated outside the territorial waters of Greece.

ANNEX IV

Reply given by the Government of Greece to the Turkish Ambassador in Athens on 12 March 1982

With reference to the Notice from the Turkish Embassy in Athens dated 19 February 1982, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes, after studying the matter, to announce that there has been only one instance of seismic research of short duration—about one week—conducted recently by a foreign firm in the vicinity of the island of Thassos as a result of a concession granted by Greece several years ago.

It should be noted that the research programme of Greece does not currently provide for seismic activities in the Aegean Sea in the near future.

DOCUMENT S/18767

Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia

[Original: English]
[31 March 1987]

1. On 6 September 1985, I submitted to the Security Council my report [S/17442] pursuant to paragraph 15 of its resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 concerning the question of Namibia. The present report is intended to provide the Council with an account of developments since then concerning the implementation of its resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the same question.

2. Members of the Security Council will recall that in paragraph 11 of its resolution 566 (1985), the Council decided to mandate the Secretary-General to

resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to obtaining its choice of the electoral system to be used for the election, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of Council resolution 435 (1978). This was to pave the way for the adoption by the Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

3. Accordingly, I resumed my consultations with the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations on the choice of the electoral system.

In my discussions with Ambassador von Schirnding, I continued to urge the Government of South Africa to reconsider its position on this issue and to communicate to me its choice of the electoral system as a matter of urgency in order to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan.

4. In a letter addressed to me on 12 November 1985 [S/17627, *annex*] Foreign Minister R. F. Botha indicated that the Government of South Africa had no objection to a system of proportional representation as a framework for the elections contemplated in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He further stated that agreement would have to be reached on how the system of proportional representation would be implemented in practice.

5. The Security Council resumed its consideration of the situation in Namibia at its 2624th to 2626th, 2628th and 2629th meetings, between 13 and 15 November 1985. A draft resolution on the question [S/17631] was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

6. Following consultations with representatives of the front-line States and with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), I replied to Foreign Minister Botha's letter on 26 November 1985 [S/17658]. I confirmed that agreement had been reached on the system of proportional representation for the elections envisaged in resolution 435 (1978). I explained that, in accordance with the settlement proposal [S/12636], and as provided for in resolution 435 (1978), follow-up action as to how the system of proportional representation would work in practice would be elaborated by my Special Representative and the Administrator-General, in the context of their respective functions, once the implementation of the United Nations plan had commenced.

7. I emphasized in my letter to Foreign Minister Botha that with agreement having been reached on the choice of the electoral system, all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan for Namibia had been resolved. In this connection, I recalled that the Security Council itself had, on more than one occasion, rejected the linking of the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978). I therefore proposed to him that we proceed to establish the earliest possible date for a cease-fire and the implementation of the resolution.

8. President dos Santos of Angola was kept informed of these developments. I also maintained contact with President Kaunda of Zambia, in his capacity as Chairman of the front-line States, to keep him informed of the progress of my endeavours. The representatives of the front-line States and SWAPO in New York expressed support for my efforts and called for a concerted effort to proceed to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). They stressed, in particular, the significance of the common positions adopted on the political situation in southern Africa by the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community at their meeting at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986 [see S/17809, *annex*]. In their joint communiqué, the Ministers condemned South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and the stalemate in efforts aimed at securing its independence within the framework of the United Nations plan. They reaffirmed the centrality and

relevance of resolution 435 (1978), which represented the only valid basis for a peaceful solution of the question of the independence of Namibia. The Ministers called for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay and rejected attempts to delay Namibia's independence by linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Further, they considered as null and void the so-called interim administration in Namibia, which was set up contrary to resolution 435 (1978), and appealed to all countries to desist from giving it any form of assistance.

9. In a communication addressed to me on 22 February 1986, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, also emphasized that following the agreement reached on the electoral system, all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan had been resolved. He suggested, therefore, that I initiate contacts with the Government of South Africa to press for a cease-fire and the overall implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay.

10. On 3 March 1986, I received a communication [S/17892] from Foreign Minister Botha, in which he conveyed to me in advance a statement that was to be made on 4 March by the South African State President, before a joint sitting of the South African Parliament. In that statement, the Government of South Africa proposed that 1 August 1986 be set as the date for commencement of implementation of the settlement plan based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978), provided that a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

11. On 5 March 1986, I issued a statement on the State President's announcement, making clear that I was ready to commence implementation of resolution 435 (1978) on 1 August 1986 without precondition. I stated that while the South African suggestion of a specific date for the commencement of implementation constituted an important development, which I welcomed, I noted that it was linked to an issue that the Council and I considered extraneous to the Namibian question. In this connection, I again emphasized that the question of Namibia should be regarded as a primary issue in its own right. I expressed the hope that regardless of the difficulties that the situation contained, all parties involved in the effort to bring about a lasting peace to the area would make a major attempt that would facilitate the exercise of self-determination by the people of Namibia through the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and would also deal in an appropriate manner with the legitimate security concerns of the Government of Angola.

12. On 15 March 1986, in Stockholm, I met President Kaunda, as well as the President of SWAPO, to discuss developments pertaining to the question of Namibia. I held consultations on the same day with Mr. Afonso Van Dunem, the Foreign Minister of Angola, who delivered to me a letter dated 13 March 1986 from President dos Santos [S/17931]. I reiterated my position on the South African proposal of 4 March 1986 (see para. 11 above) and reaffirmed my readiness to commence the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) on 1 August 1986, without pre-conditions. I indicated that I intended to hold further consultations with all concerned. It was agreed that Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, my Special Representative for Namibia, should un-

undertake a mission to Angola and Zambia for detailed discussions aimed at facilitating the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

13. In his communication addressed to me on 13 March 1986 President dos Santos made clear his Government's position on the South African proposal of 4 March. He stated that a mere abstract indication of a date to mark the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) could not be considered sufficient, "as in itself it does not provide an indication of the sequence of complementary steps". Furthermore, President dos Santos stated that it was conditional on a prior agreement being reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, in contradiction to the Mindelo Act signed between the United States and Angola. In rejecting the linkage pre-condition, President dos Santos stated that the Government of Angola had submitted a package of concrete proposals, which were included in its platform and complementary text, forwarded to me in November 1984 [S/16838]. He stated that those documents had set forth the measures to be adopted "for the gradual withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces" in accordance with the Mindelo Act. In conclusion, President dos Santos indicated that, in the context of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had the responsibility of conducting negotiations for the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978) leading to the independence of Namibia and security and peace in that region. Accordingly, he requested me to undertake all necessary measures towards those ends.

14. Mr. Ahtisaari visited Luanda and Lusaka at the end of March and in early April 1986 for follow-up discussions to my meetings in Stockholm. He undertook a second visit to the two capitals in May 1986 for further exchanges of views. During those visits, he held discussions in Luanda with President dos Santos as well as with the President of SWAPO, and while in Lusaka he was received by President Kaunda. In these discussions, all expressed support for my efforts, reiterated their rejection of the linkage pre-condition and called for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) on the target date of 1 August 1986, without pre-conditions. President Kaunda stated that he would convene a summit meeting of the front-line States to discuss the South African proposal of 4 March 1986, and that he would recommend that his colleagues assist me in my endeavours. He emphasized the need for the front-line States and me to continue to remain in close contact on developments.

15. A summit meeting of heads of State and Government of the front-line States took place at Luanda on 8 April 1986. The President of SWAPO was present at the meeting. The meeting expressed its total solidarity with and unequivocal support for the Government of Angola. In relation to Namibia, the meeting deplored the continued stalemate. While taking note of South Africa's proposed date of 1 August 1986, the leaders reiterated their rejection of the concept of linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. They also reaffirmed their support for my efforts and urged me to begin the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without further delay.

16. On 30 May 1986, I met in New York with the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and Nigeria, together with the representative of SWAPO, to exchange views and to keep them informed of the

progress of my endeavours. I also informed Ambassador von Schirnding of the reactions of Angola, the front-line States and SWAPO, to the South African proposal. I made it known to all that I would continue with my consultations and that, subject to the progress of the negotiations, I intended to reply formally to the South African proposal around mid-June 1986.

17. In my reply of 12 June 1986 [S/18150] to Foreign Minister Botha's letter of 3 March 1986, I assured the Government of South Africa that I was ready, subject to the co-operation of all concerned, to begin the implementation of the United Nations plan on 1 August 1986, without pre-conditions. I stated that President dos Santos had reiterated to me the Angolan Government's categorical rejection of linkage and had reaffirmed Angola's commitment to its platform of September 1984 [S/16838], and the subsequent additions thereto, which, he said, provided the basis for a comprehensive agreement that would ensure independence for Namibia and peace and security in the region. My letter went on to say that the front-line States and SWAPO had conveyed to me their support for Angola's position, and that they had urged that resolution 435 (1978) be implemented without delay. I also stated that the President of SWAPO had reaffirmed the readiness of SWAPO to proceed to a cease-fire with South Africa so that the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) could commence on 1 August 1986.

18. Taking these factors into account, I impressed on Foreign Minister Botha the need for all concerned to act decisively, within the terms of the relevant decisions of the Security Council, in order to commence the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia on the target date of 1 August 1986. I expressed the hope that the co-operation and support of South Africa could be relied on in finalizing the necessary arrangements for the independence of Namibia as stipulated in that plan.

19. I had the opportunity of again meeting with the President of SWAPO at Vienna on 7 July 1986 during the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia. He reiterated to me once again the readiness of SWAPO to proceed to a cease-fire with South Africa for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. He urged that further initiatives be undertaken in order to obtain South African agreement to proceed with implementation of that plan.

20. In a communication addressed to me on 28 July 1986 [S/18241], Foreign Minister Botha stated that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola constituted a serious threat to the safety of Namibia, making free and fair elections impossible. In regard to his Government's announcement of 4 March 1986, he indicated that the question of Cuban troop withdrawal had remained unresolved. He said that South Africa had hoped that by its announcement of 4 March, 1 August 1986 would be set as the date for the commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan based on resolution 435 (1978), provided a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, which would further enhance the opportunity to establish dialogue on this question. He added that South Africa regretted that the Government of Angola had not addressed that issue realistically, in order to advance the prospects of peace. However, he stated that South Africa re-

mained prepared to enter into discussions at any time in order to try to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal. In this connection, he said that he would like to associate himself with the appeal issued by the Secretary-General in his letter of 12 June 1986 [S/18150], that all concerned should now act decisively in order to commence the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

21. In the circumstances, it was not possible to proceed to the implementation of the United Nations plan on the target date of 1 August 1986.

22. In discussions conducted with President dos Santos on my behalf by senior members of my staff, the President reiterated the willingness of Angola to facilitate a negotiated settlement in accordance with its platform (see paras. 13 and 17 above). However, he emphasized that South Africa had continued to jeopardize the peace process by its persistent cross-border attacks against Angola. For my part, I have repeatedly urged South Africa to desist from such attacks, which only serve to aggravate tension and conflict in the region and to make more difficult the realization of a negotiated settlement.

23. On 30 September 1986, I held discussions with Colonel Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. On the question of Namibia, President Nguesso expressed full support for the position of the front-line States and SWAPO, as well as for my endeavours for an early settlement.

24. On 3 October 1986, I met with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. In regard to Namibia, Prime Minister Mugabe conveyed to me the concerns of the Non-Aligned Movement with respect to the inordinate delay in proceeding to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). He urged that the international community redouble its efforts to facilitate an early settlement.

25. In further discussions, Ambassador von Schirnding of South Africa informed me that his Government had taken note of the Angolan platform, but that in its view the platform, which dated back to September 1984, had been overtaken by events and could not therefore serve as a basis for a negotiated settlement. He emphasized that the Government of South Africa would continue to insist on agreement being reached on the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola prior to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). Subject to this pre-condition, he stated that his Government would be prepared to consider any new proposals by the Government of Angola in regard to the matter.

26. On 9 December 1986, I met with representatives of the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO, to convey to them the position of the Government of South Africa. I informed them that, in the prevailing situation, I was not in a position to report further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

27. On 12 February 1987, I again met with the same representatives to review developments. They informed me that in the absence of further progress they intended to initiate consultations to convene a Security Council meeting to consider the question of Namibia. Earlier on the same day, Ambassador

Leslie Manley, the new Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, had presented his credentials to me. I indicated to the front-line States and SWAPO that I envisaged further discussions with Ambassador Manley on matters pertaining to Namibia.

28. I met with Ambassador Manley on 13 March. I reaffirmed to him the position of the United Nations on the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and emphasized that that resolution remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. I urged the co-operation of his Government, in order to expedite the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia without further delay. I stressed, in particular, the need for the Government of South Africa to reconsider its position on the linkage pre-condition, so as to clear the way for the establishment of a firm date for a cease-fire and the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

29. In reply, Ambassador Manley indicated to me the willingness of his Government to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), provided a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He stated that his Government remained prepared to enter into a dialogue at any time in order to try to resolve the question of Cuban withdrawal. Ambassador Manley also reiterated to me the position of his Government [S/18710], concerning Angola's complaints regarding violations of its sovereignty and territorial integrity by South Africa [S/18638]. In regard to internal developments in Namibia, Ambassador Manley referred to the statement by Mr. Louis Pienaar, the Administrator-General, on 24 February 1987. In that statement, the Administrator-General had said that the international status of the Territory as well as the international commitments of the Republic of South Africa would not be jeopardized. In this connection, he had emphasized that national elections or referendums, which might jeopardize the external relations of the Republic of South Africa, could not be conceded.

30. On 30 March I met again with Ambassador Manley to review his Government's position on the question of Namibia. He reiterated to me the willingness of his Government to proceed with the implementation of the settlement plan envisaged in resolution 435 (1978), provided that a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola prior to implementation. He said that the Government of South Africa was ready, in keeping with its policy of dialogue, to enter into direct talks with the Angolan Government on this matter.

Concluding remarks

31. As members of the Security Council are aware, in November 1985, agreement was reached with the parties concerned on the system of proportional representation for the elections envisaged in resolution 435 (1978). With this agreement, the last outstanding issue relevant to the United Nations plan was resolved. Indeed, it was hoped that this would pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of an enabling resolution for the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia. To this end, I proposed to the Government of South Africa on 26 November 1986 that it should join me in establishing

the earliest possible date for a cease-fire and the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

32. Regrettably, South Africa's proposal that 1 August 1986 be set as the date for the implementation of the United Nations plan ran counter to relevant Security Council decisions, since it reaffirmed that prior agreement must be reached on the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before implementation. The proposal as a whole could therefore not be sustained as a valid basis for proceeding with the implementation of the United Nations plan. This linkage pre-condition, which dates back to 1982, now constitutes the only obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. I do not recognize the validity of the linkage pre-condition, nor can I accept it as a pretext

to delay any further the independence of Namibia. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a separate matter, to be dealt with by those directly concerned acting within their sovereign competence.

33. It is my emphatic view that the Government of South Africa should urgently reconsider its position on the linkage pre-condition in order to enable the United Nations to proceed with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). I call for a determined effort on the part of all those directly concerned, as well as by the international community as a whole, to emplace UNTAG in Namibia in 1987. For my part I am firmly committed to persevering in my effort to attain the goal of independence for Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/18769

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[31 March 1987]*

I have the honour to request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of Namibia.

*(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations and
Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of
the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries*

DOCUMENT S/18770*

Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[31 March 1987]*

Further to my letter dated 26 March 1987 [S/18764], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side.

On 26 March 1987, at 1100 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated Pakistan airspace by 4 km, dropped two bombs and fired six rockets in Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency, as a result of which five Afghan refugees were killed and eight were injured.

Later, at 1610 hours (Pakistan standard time), six Afghan fighter aircraft intruded into Pakistan airspace by 6 km and dropped 31 bombs in Zawar Chau (Zilli Khel) area of South Waziristan Agency, as a result of which six Frontier Corps personnel were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 29 March and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. The Chargé d'affaires was asked to inform his authorities that, if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, from 20 to 24 March 1987, considerable damage to life and property had occurred in the Kunar, Paktia and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan as a result of artillery fire from Pakistan territory. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 29 March. The latter was asked to convey to his authorities that they must desist from making such fictitious allegations. It was also made clear to him that the frequent repetition of such baseless charges only reflected an attempt by the Kabul authorities to shift the blame for developments within Afghanistan on to Pakistan.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to
the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/190-S/18770.

DOCUMENT S/18771*

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 March 1987]

On 28 February 1987, Amnesty International reported that in the third week of December 1986 Syrian troops entered the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli and slaughtered over 200 defenceless civilians. The victims included women and children, some of whom were shot in the head. The fate of hundreds of others who disappeared remains unknown. The report said that the "killings were deliberate and could not be attributed to fighting".

Regrettably, there is little that is new about Syrian blood-letting. In the Syrian city of Hama, in 1982, Syrian troops murdered over 10,000 civilians. The method there was to surround the town, close it off and pummel the buildings, burying the victims under the rubble. In Tripoli, Syrian units followed this tested procedure. They surrounded the Sunni district and set up roadblocks to prevent anyone from escaping. They made sure no one could enter, especially journalists. Syrian commandos then invaded the district using machine guns, grenades and tanks. According to eyewitness accounts cited in the *Amnesty Report*, "civilians were dragged out of their homes and summarily shot in the streets". As in

Hama, the Syrians demolished the buildings and used bulldozers to dig mass graves to bury the dead.

Two weeks after Amnesty released its report on the Tripoli massacre, Syria's Foreign Minister issued a letter, circulated in document A/42/173, dated 10 March 1987, accusing Israel of "oppressive" measures in dispersing an illegal demonstration in the Golan Heights. (One wounded demonstrator was rushed to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, but unfortunately later died.)

Syria's purpose is clear. It hopes to deflect world attention away from the massacre it perpetrated in Tripoli. This gambit will not succeed. By now, Syria is widely recognized as one of the world's worst offenders of human rights. The massacre in Tripoli is merely the latest addition to Syria's burgeoning list of atrocities. Syria's effort to change the subject will fool no one, especially those genuinely committed to protecting human rights around the world.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/42/202-S/18771.

NOTES

¹Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138).

²United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

³Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

⁴Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079, Appendix A.

⁵Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 9th meeting, para. 19.

⁶Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957, VI.A.1).

⁷General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

⁸The photographs are not reproduced in the present Supplement; they may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

⁹United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

¹⁰The document is not reproduced in the present Supplement; it may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

¹¹A/40/1078, annex I.

¹²Agreement signed at Alvor, Portugal, on 15 January 1975, between the Government of Portugal and the three liberation movements of Angola.

¹³*Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. the United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986, p. 14.

¹⁴See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 42nd meeting, para. 72.

¹⁵A/39/539, annex.

¹⁶General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁷Final Act of the Ninth International Conference of American States, Bogotá, 30 March to 2 May 1948, Washington, Pan American Union, 1948, p. 39.

¹⁸United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, No. 17955.

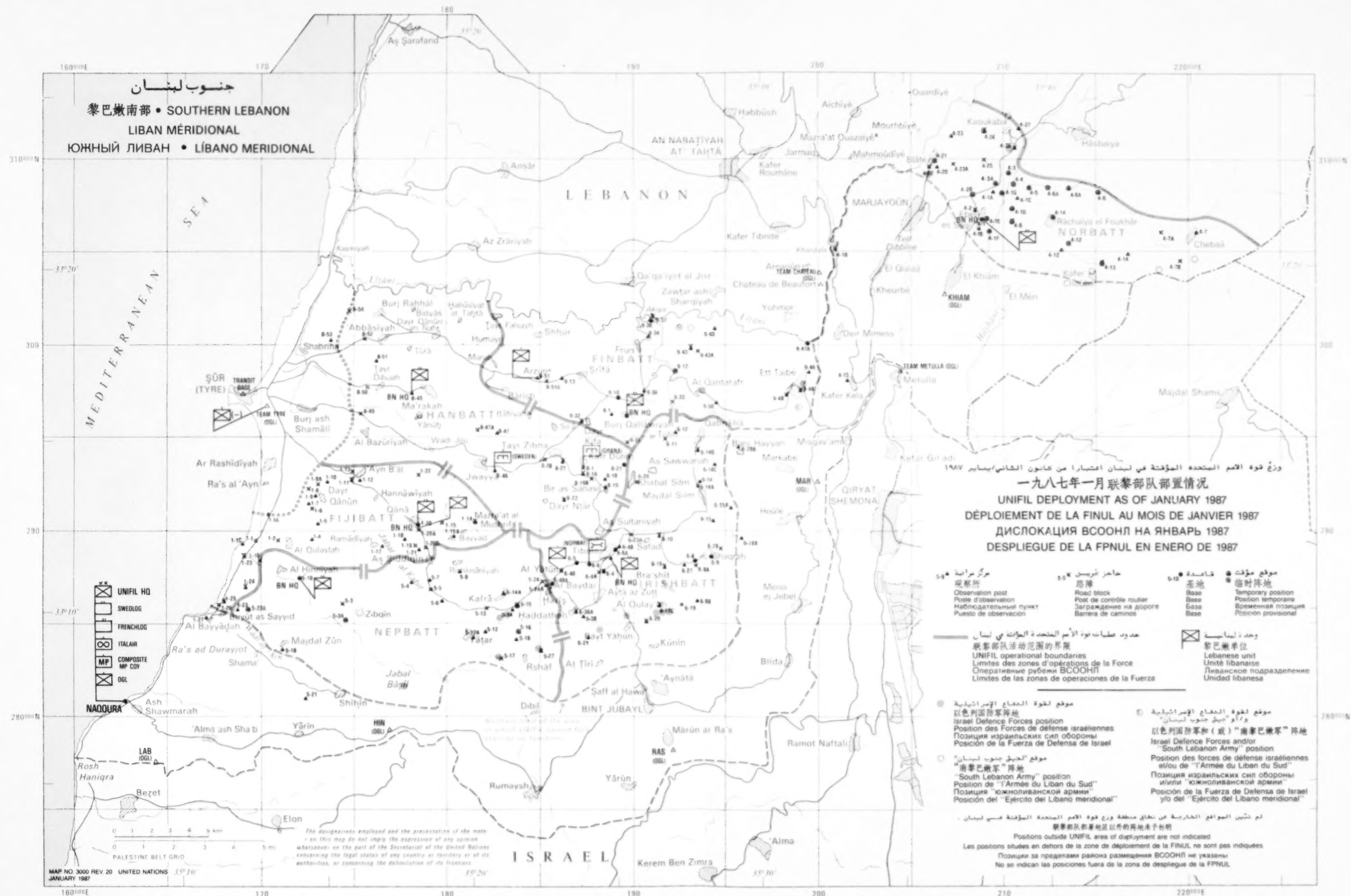
¹⁹*Aegean Sea Continental Shelf Case (Greece v. Turkey)*, Request for the Indication of Interim Measures of Protection, Order of 11 September 1976, I.C.J. Reports, 1976, p. 3.

²⁰*Aegean Sea Continental Shelf Case (Greece v. Turkey)*, Judgment of 19 December 1978, I.C.J. Reports, 1978, p. 3.

MAP: UNIFIL deployment as of January 1987

The map following pertains to the Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period 11 July 1986-11 January 1987 (see S/18581 in this volume).

Because of an error, the symbols designating IDF and SLA positions in the legend of the map attached to the report were reversed. The solid red dots depict SLA positions and the hollow red dots IDF positions, not vice versa.



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